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### Tender and True.

He stole from its nest in my golden hair
A knot of ribbon blue;
He placed on my hand a jewel rare,
And whispered soft as he held it there—
Tender and true—adieu, adieu!

The almond was bending with blossoms white,
The roses blushed through the dew;
The violet smiled in the glowing light,
And life was happy, and hope was bright,
Tender and true—adieu, adieu.

They brought my soldier home to me,
And my knot of ribbon blue;
But the cruel wound on the brow was hid
By the flag dropped over the coffin lid,
Tender and true—adieu, adieu!

The almond flowers in the breezes shake,
The roses still blush through the dew;
But the springtime of hope will never awake,
And the lone, lone heart will wail till it break,
Tender and true—adieu, adieu!

### Song.

O! to be
By the sea, the sea!
While a brave Nor'wester's blowing,
With a swirl on the lea,
Of cloud-foam free,
And a spring-tide deeply flowing!
With the low moon red and large,
O'er the flushed horizon's marge,
And a little pink hand in mine,
On the sands in the long moonshine!

O! to be
By the sea, the sea!
With the wind full West and dying,
With a single star
O'er the misty bar,
And the dim waves dreamily sighing!
O! to be there, but there!
With my sweet Love nestling near!
Near, near, till her heart-throbs blend with mine,
Through the balmy hush of the night's decline
On the glimmering beach, in the soft starshine!

### Twilight.

Its filmy veil o'er Summer skies'
It drew, and cooled their fervid dyes.

With tenderer tint on field and dell,
The light across the landscape fell:

It flushed on tired Childhood's cheek,
And said: "Thy dreamy pillow seek!"

To Plowman at his cottage door,
It whispered: "Rest! day's toil is o'er."

To wistful Watcher by the sea;
"The morn may bring thy ship to thee!"

It crowned the Saint upon his bier;
"Sleep well, God's own!—the night is here!"

Kissed off the tears from weeping eyes:
"Have faith!—the day again shall rise!"

Its passing ray, through chancel pane,
Wrote on the urn: "This life is vain!"

The spire's gold cross, athwart the sky,
Flashed its last words: "'Tis gain to die!"

And thus, with vari colored thought,
Were evening shadows interwrought.

Thus to the Earth the fading light
Gave benediction of the night.

### A MISTAKE.

"My brother Paul — Miss Linsley Rivers," said Mrs. John Blandford, introducing her pet brother to her very particular friend.

Mrs. Blandford was just married, and on the eve of starting for Europe, and around her stood a group of friends to whom she was saying good-by. Linsley smiled upon Paul Lathrop, and was then seized upon by the bride:

"Now, my dear girl, write often to your old Jacque. Don't get blue, do your hair in a becoming way, and, my dear, don't go and get married because *I* did. I dare say it's horrid—I am beginning to suspect so, for John says I've got too much baggage, when, Linsley, you know there isn't a thing I could do without! And he won't let me take Snip, though the poor dear will go into consumption and die without me—oh! there's the bell! Good-by, darling. Good-by, Paul. See Linsley safe on shore. Good-by, papa, and Nellie, and Aunt Lou!"

Amid tumultuous kissing the group was torn asunder, Linsley at length finding herself on shore, and watching the receding steamer.

"So we have really lost our Jacquetta, Miss Rivers."

Linsley's thoughts had gone, in advance of the steamer, to Rome. They came back with some difficulty.

"Yes," she sighed, unconsciously, "Jacquetta has gone to Europe."

Mr. Lathrop smiled. He carried her shawl and wraps to the carriage.

"You will allow me the privilege of calling on you, Miss Rivers?"

"Certainly," with a little wave of her hand. She sank back among the cushions, and the carriage rolled away.

Excitement exhausted Linsley. Now that the wedding was over and the bride gone, she went to sleep for the better part of two days and nights.

Linsley was not a wealthy young lady—she was only a little water-color *artiste*, living in rooms just out of the city. Her brother-artists said that she had talent—she was a favorite with her patrons. Jacquetta Lathrop, the heiress of a cool hundred thousand, had fallen in love with her at sight, and made her her bosom friend. Jacquetta was a good-natured, energetic brunette; Linsley was one of Holmes's golden blondes; consequently the attraction was mutual, after a fashion.

Linsley had often heard her friend speak of her brother Paul. She knew that he was a lawyer, in New York; but more than this she did not know. She was never interested in people she had not met. Jacquetta had other brothers—Will, Oscar and Harry; they were all married, she thought, but was not sure. They lived South or West, with their families. It did not matter to her about people she was never likely to see. And Paul Lathrop she was equally indifferent to.

As I said, after the excitement of the wedding was over, she was in a torpid condition for the better part of two days. Then she roused up and began to look over her cards and letters, for Linsley had an extensive acquaintance. She had a power of her own, which was neither in her beauty nor in her talent; and her acquaintance once made, she was not easily forgotten.

One letter from her only relative, a retiring maiden aunt; two from pupils; one from a broken-hearted lover (Linsley always had one article of this kind on hand), and one from an old professor of painting—her best friend; cards from half a dozen people, friendly artists and other acquaintances—among them one of Paul Lathrop's, Jube, the porter, had had these missives in charge for twenty-four hours, awaiting her resuscitation.

"Well, Jacque's brother has been here. Pity I can't stand a little excitement without becoming cross as a bear and invisible to mortal eyes immediately afterward. Heigho! Well, this won't do; I must go to work."

Linsley got out of her easy-chair, dashed cold water on her face and temples, pushed her clustering hair into a little velvet cap she wore while painting, and sat down to her easel. She had a spray of Jacquetta's orange-flowers in a cup of water, and she began to draw it.

Pretty soon there came a knock at the door, and Jube put his woolly head in.

"Want to see gemman, Miss Rivers?"

"No, I don't want to see anybody; but if any one has come you may send him up."

Whereupon Paul Lathrop immediately presented himself. He looked a little amused—Linsley slightly confused.

"I had only a day or two more in the city," said Paul, seating himself easily near her easel. I wanted to do myself the pleasure of calling. Pray go on with your work, if you don't mind; it's very interesting to me to see artists at work. Are not these some of my sister's bridal blossoms?"

He was very easy and charming. Linsley began to smile and look entertained as he talked.

And while this unexceptional gentleman sat opposite her easel, with the light on his rich hair and mustache and faultless dress, it occurred to Linsley (surely it was not strange), to wonder if he were married. Somehow she thought not. Just then Mr. Lathrop was saying:

"Lovely little figure in marble, by Bell Hughes! My brother-in-law bought it of the artist in Philadelphia."

His brother-in-law—his wife's brother? Then Mr. Paul Lathrop *was* married.

Linsley did not like him so well after this conviction. It was natural to her to be jealous of other women's rights. "I should not like my husband to be making himself so agreeable to a young lady," she thought, apparently intent on taming the golden heart of an orange-bloom.

"How long will it be before we shall probably hear from Jacquetta?" she asked.

Paul could not say exactly, but the question reminded him to ask if Miss Rivers had seen the new silhouette pictures just from Paris—and her attention was switched off in another direction. Pretty soon she forgot her prejudice, for it was evident that Mr. Lathrop could not help being charming.

He made a long call, went away, came next day with the silhouette pictures—took Linsley to see a rare collection of private pictures in the evening, gave her flowers, and the next day met her in Williams & Everett's.

"I am going to-morrow, but wish to see you first; may I call?" he asked.

"Certainly," she answered.

She was busy and a little distracted with new orders. She really did not give him another thought until he came next day.

She tumbled a roll of drawing-board, a stereoscope, a photograph of Murillo's Virgin and a crayon-case out of an easy chair, and gave him the seat.

"I cannot stay long. I told you I had an errand."

"Yes; what is it?" asked Linsley, setting her drawing straight.

"Miss Rivers, you want to go to Europe?"

"Yes, I do."

"Will you go with me?"

"With you, Mr. Lathrop?"

"Say *Paul*, please. With *me*?—yes. Just we two, and a new world before us."

He leaned forward with bright expectation in his eyes. Linsley sat still as death. How *dared* he? She was a poor girl—he a wealthy man of position. She had been familiar with him—too free. She was so innocent, she had not thought to be afraid; and he was without honor, and had no respect for her.

Her heart felt like stone only that there was a gnawing pain at it. She sat, pale and silent, though she was wild to smite her companion in his handsome, waiting face. Then her pride took full possession.

"Mrs. Paul Lathrop would hardly consent to such an arrangement, even if I were willing," she said, looking straight into his bland, brown eyes.

"My mother?"

"No sir—your wife."

"My wife! I never had any," he replied, with a kind of schoolboy candor and bluntness that would have been amusing if Linsley had not been so deeply moved. She could not speak. Her companion's face grew shocked.

"Good heavens!" he cried.

The two pale countenances confronted each other.

"Do you think me a brute?" he asked.

Linsley tried to answer, and burst into a tumult of weeping. Mr. Lathrop jumped up, and walked the floor.

"Forgive me," sobbed Linsley at last. "You spoke of your brother-in-law, and I have thought you married all the time."

"My brother-in law! I thought you would understand. I meant Jacquetta's husband—John Blandford. He is from Philadelphia. He bought the marble of Bell Hughes for his new house," said Paul, beginning to apprehend.

"Why did'nt you say so?" wept Linsley, reproachfully.

This trace of feminine weakness in his angel made the gentleman laugh.

"My dear girl, this is an awful state of things; but you see it is all a mistake. I am not married, and I meant to offer myself from the very first moment I saw you. Jacquetta has employed reams of stationery telling me about you; but I fell in love with you independently of that.

"I am rich and you are poor, but I am not an insane idiot; you are sweeter and better than any girl of wealth I ever knew, and if I might call you my wife, I should be more truly a man of fortune than I have ever been. Do you understand? Pray look up, Linsley. Will you go to Europe with *me*?"

Six weeks afterward, Mrs. John Blandford was confronted in Paris by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lathrop.

### Experiments with Petroleum.

Some time since a series of experiments was instituted in St. Louis for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of using petroleum as a fuel in the manufacture of iron. These experiments have now been continued for several months, and the results are surprising, as they go to show that the liquid fuel is not only more economical than coal, but is far better adapted for the conversion of ore into superior qualities of iron. One of the tests employed would seem to demonstrate conclusively the value of petroleum heat in iron mills. A lot of pig iron smelted with raw Illincis coal in 1859 had been thrown aside as worthless owing to the large abasement by sulphur, and though frequent attempts had been made from time to time to reduce this mixture to merchantable iron, they had all resulted in failure. A mass of this impracticable material, 1,000 pounds in weight, was treated with petroleum heat, and in a single hour's time was turned out in the shape of iron of the finest quality, closely resembling steel, perfectly free from sulphur and all other impurities. It is claimed that common Iron Mountain pig iron can, by a single application of the liquid fuel in the puddling furnace, be made into the best flange boiler iron, equal to the first quality of Shigo or Low Moor iron. It is said that iron manufactured by this process exhibits a tensile strength far greater than that of Low Moor iron, as well as a capacity to sustain weight much above the average. The experiments show that petroleum is cheaper than coal in its use and handling, so far as the heating of the iron for the rolls is concerned, while the saving in "scraping" gives it a still further economic advantage, actual trial having shown a saving over coal by this use of 993 pounds in the amount taken out of the scraping furnace from a quantity of 7,050 pounds of iron, which was melted up. When it is considered that these experiments have been made under many disadvantages, with temporary machinery, and hitherto untried apparatus for the application of the fuel, their great importance to the iron industry of the country will be readily appreciated.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Captain Elisha Freeman was granted a divorce from his wife, Charlotte A. Freeman, in San Francisco, on the ground of fraud in procuring the marriage. Freeman alleges that previous to his marriage he was insane on the subject of spiritualism and believed that he navigated his ship under direction of the spirit of an old Spanish pirate. He visited the defendant, afterwards his wife, who claimed to be a clairvoyant and medium, to consult her as to whether the spirits were genuine or not. She assured him they were genuine, and said further that in two days he would see at the foot of his bed the women he must marry. He saw at the time and place predicted, the medium herself, and under the direction of the spirits, interpreted through her, they were married, much against his will. On this showing a divorce was granted. Freeman is wealthy.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—Four votes given in the Fifth Ward, of New York, made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States. One vote elected Gen. Root to the United States Senate.

(From the Whitestone Herald.

### "LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

"Are you going down stairs again to-night?" asked Henry Bease, of his young wife, in a somewhat querulous tone.

"Of course I am. Are you coming with me?" she replied, somewhat indifferently.

"No. I should think that you might spend an evening occasionally in your own room with me. After working hard all day, I must say that I do not feel much like mixing with that set below. They are full of gossip and scandal and flirtation."

"No more so than other folks, I suppose. If I do spend an evening up here, you read newspapers to yourself all the evening and have nothing to say to me; so I will go where I can find amusement."

And she turned to her glass for a final touch to her hair.

"Very well, I shall stay up here. But do for decency's sake come up by ten o'clock."

"That depends upon what is going on. I shall not break up a dance, or a game of cards, because the hands of the clock point to that particular hour," and a little toss of the head accompanied this reply.

"Well, you will be the subject of their scandal, if you keep such late hours without me, mark my words."

"Then come down with me, Henry. I prefer your doing so, only do try to be pleasant."

"And sit by patiently watching other men flirting and dancing with my wife. That's what I ought to do, I suppose."

"I don't object to your flirting with any one, do I?" she said, archly.

"There you go. The moment one talks seriously;—you never will listen to plain common sense!"

"Perhaps I should have to hear too much of it," she said, coldly adjusting her dress.

"You would rather listen to Trever's compliments, or Lieutenant Just's advice, perhaps."

"Most certainly they are more agreeable." And with this parting shot, young Mrs. Bease swept out of the room.

Her husband resumed his papers with a dissatisfied face. It was no new thing to see his charming possession so indifferent to his wishes and feelings, and yet the pain it gave him was just as fresh and keen as when he first realized that she preferred pleasing herself, to studying his wishes. He was many years older than his wife. They had been married eight years, and had two little children. Their entire married life had been spent in boarding-houses. A nurse took entire charge of the children, and left to herself, Mrs. Bease followed her own inclinations in her choice of amusements, or devices for passing the time pleasantly. Married at sixteen, but imperfectly educated, and of a lively, social nature, she became fond of the excitements, of which a life in the city is full, to the young and thoughtless; and while her proud, indulgent husband joined her in these pursuits, all this did but little harm. But he became more absorbed in his business. The birth of children and his more sober years revived a natural taste for a domestic life; and he began to be impatient of the ceaseless round of parties, theatre-going, and the thousand and one amusements which his wife seemed to prefer to himself and their children. Besides, the attractions of his young wife drew too much attention from the young men; and he began to suffer the pangs of jealousy, no less acute because absurd, for he gave his wife credit for a proper sense of her dignity as a married woman; still he fretted and fumed, and harrassed her with warnings, and reflections on her friends, male and female, till she grew weary of his unreasoning restraints and cast off their chains, declaring that she was perfectly able to take care of herself. But her husband was not the only one anxious about her. Mrs. Noyes, the mother of young Mrs. Bease, who was the petted youngest of several sisters, had congratulated herself upon securing for her high-spirited daughter this sober, kind husband of mature years, overlooking the possibility of incompatibility of tastes and tempers. "Ella was young, and Henry could mould her to his wishes," she often said, when the desirability of the match was questioned. But Ella did not come of a yielding stock. Original and independent in mind and spirit, it only took a year or two for her to determine that "if she had made a sacrifice in marrying a man twice her years, she would take it out in self-enjoyment." And Henry Bease began to find the clay he was to mould hardening into stone after an entirely different pattern from that which he would have chosen had he ever thought of it.

But here was his mistake. He never thought of making her whatever his ideal may have been. It is a question whether men do have ideals. Henry Bease's pattern-wife would have idolized him; would have liked everything he liked; would have hated his hates, and, in short, would have been only a mirror-like reflection of himself in his best moods. For two years Ella tried to be an exemplary ditto of her husband. But the pettiness of his dislikes, his unreasoning jealousy, even of her mother and sisters, prepared the way for weariness, and her boarding-house life afforded her such frequent opportunities to exchange his tiresome company for more congenial dispositions, all wearing their best aspects, that she grew away from him and her children gradually, but surely.

When his wife left him, Henry Bease sat thinking for a long time. In spite of the gratitude due his mother-in-law, who chose him for her daughter's husband and protector, and was his champion against the father and sisters, who rebelled against the sacrifice of the youngest, he had no very great love for her. When she would have advised and consulted with him about *his* wife, who was still *her* child, he declined to interfere, as he termed it, thus turning his best ally into an enemy. Yet to-night her advice kept recurring to him as he sat alone with only the soft breathing of his little ones stealing through the silent room. It was this, —good, sound, wholesome advice, if he only would acknowledge it—"Give your wife a home of her own. It will cost no more than to board in the expensive manner you do. Fill her heart and hands. Let her realize the independence of housekeeping, and feel a sense of her responsibilities in life. You have no right to expose her to the temptations of a boarding-house life, and association with roues, dissolute men and women whose hearts may be corrupt, if their lives are not. You are absent all day from her, and do not know the influences which are insensibly changing her, as you often complain they are doing."

But if he had been willing to follow this advice, he did not feel sure that Ella would consent. Wilful and obstinate by nature, she could not be forced into anything against her inclinations, and as to her being influenced by affection for him or the children, matters had reached such a crisis that he dared not put her love to the test.

Poor man, fighting against the harm his own undisciplined nature had caused, and too little used to unraveling cause and effect he brooded over his difficulties, while music and song and laughter down stairs went on, mocking his sadness, till he yielded to his feelings, and went to bed and soon fell asleep.

It was after eleven o'clock, when Ella returned to her room, when silence and sleep kept undisturbed vigil. She had enjoyed a very pleasant evening, for excitement was life to her, and music and dancing and somewhat riotous fun had banished time, and husband, and children from her thoughts. Petted and admired by the male boarders, and envied yet liked by the females, she reigned a favorite and knew it; yet there were shoals and difficulties to contend with as she was also well aware. It was a perilous season for her. Weary of her husband's importunities, dissatisfied with him, and herself, the subtle flattery of one man there, ruled and governed her conduct more than she would willingly have acknowledged even to her own heart in her most dispairing moods. His watchful glance was felt before she seemed to see it. To him she secretly looked for the approval she was sure to win. His disinterested advice, to try to bear with the difficulties of her position, was so respectfully, and delicately intimated, that with the charm of his secret interest in her, and her happiness, glossing it over, she failed to see and resent the impertinence of the unasked-for advice.

And while she became more scrupulously careful of her husband's dignity and her own, could he have understood the tumult of emotions which filled her heart as she stood before her glass this night when she did at last go to her room, he might have slept less peacefully with his little children pillowed on his breast, for Ella felt a strange fear of herself creep over her, as she let down her hair, and looked into the reflection of her dark bright eyes, deepened by the flush in her cheeks. What recollection made her turn away from it hastily, and busy herself with preparations for the night? Who had followed her up the dimly-lighted stair, and whispered his good night in words common-place enough, but with a lingering pressure of the hand he held, and other meanings expressed by eyes which know how much to reveal, and how much to conceal?

She would *not* think, but late as it was proceeded to twist locks of her soft hair up in hair pins, making a curious appearance with the little black horns sticking every way over her forehead. She took up a geranium leaf, which fell from her hair, placed there by another hand, and putting it in a glass of water, stood it in a dark corner of the closet, with a wilful look about her mouth which put into words meant—

"Henry might be jealous if he saw this poor little leaf."

Then a cry from her little boy made her hasten to still him, and taking him softly from his father's side, without arousing her husband, she crept into the roomy crib with the child and fell asleep, a prayer on her lips, and the babe, her best safeguard, if she loved him, on her heart.

The next day Ella visited her husband at the store and was coaxing and winning and forbearing with her lord, who instantly discovered himself to be a much injured individual and acted perversely and with more than his usual captiousness.

But she tired his temper over, and having done penance, for some unacknowledged wrong to him, she went home to see her mother. But Hattie Sims was with her, and as she was Mrs. Noyes' particular aversion, their reception was rather chilly. Ella's sisters did not see any evidences of unhappiness in her, and rather looked upon her as highly favored and prosperous. So meeting nowhere with the sympathy so much longed for unconsciously, she came away dissatisfied and wilful.

Trevors who had been on the watch for her the past hour, from the steps of a hotel, hastened after her when she had got a safe distance from the eyes that might note their meeting, and found her in a carping mood, which he could hardly bear. But he had studied the intricacies of the female nature, and by a judicious, soothing silence, or a few well-selected words, brought her into a pleasant state of mind, and made her feel more and more that she was here, and perhaps here only, truly appreciated and understood. They went into a picture gallery, where people were constantly coming and going, and his well-chosen remarks, and a little instruction, made Ella discover more beauties in the pictures than all her husband's fondness for paintings had ever instilled in her somewhat uncultivated mind. Then they sauntered home through a secluded park, and sat on one of the benches to see the sun go down, and Trevors recited some lines from some poet unfamiliar to Ella, and they reached the boarding-house some time before her husband returned.

When he did come, he brought Ella a sweet posey of violets. They recalled to her the wilted leaf, and she looked for it in its hiding-place. But nurse had thrown out the water, and after all, what did it matter? Ella thought. As she put her flowers in the same glass, the sentiment of the leaf vanished with it? Henry brought home tickets for the theatre also, and was in a placid frame of mind, which Ella was careful not to disturb. They enjoyed the play, and when walking home through the solemn silence of the deserted streets silvered and deep-shadowed by the moonlight, Henry reproached her a little for deserting him the last evening, Ella patiently accepted his reproaches, and tried to feel that she would be all he desired to have her.

But good resolutions are dangerous things to make, as every one knows. They only seem to bring upon us greater temptations to sin, as if the bad angel lingering near each one of us, feels the need of aid and call upon the legion of his fellows to help him to resist the goodwe crave and turn towards. Things resumed their old course. Henry was more trying than ever, and Ella flew for forgetfulness to such society as she could soonest find, and all was wrong once more.

Then Henry met a friend who had a house which must suit him. He went to look at it, took Ella to do so—and finally, with the compromise of a house for her use—hired the place on a lease of three years, Ella did not know of this until it was too late to retract, and she gloomily yielded. Already her husband's animosity to Trevors had taken some effect. And Trevors declared that until *she* told him he must give up her friendship, he could bear all her husband's coldness and her friend's animadversions. Ella grew more careful in her conduct, and avoided meeting him if possible, but he seemed to divine where he could find her, and go where she would, she met his watchful eye, although he did not always seek her out or speak to her. Yet a card left in her room with perhaps only a word; a geranium leaf, or a sprig of verbena, or a single heartsease, kept him in her remembrance, things easily destroyed, or unnoticed from their very insignificance; yet Ella, half-dreaded, while she expected to find them when she had not seen him for a day.

At last Ella went to her home. It was tastefully furnished, and there were three servants at her command to keep it in order. Totally ignorant of house-keeping or cookery—Ella left them to their own devices, spending her time in riding about the lovely country in which they had taken up their abode, and otherwise entertaining the friends with which she kept herself surrounded all summer. Henry was happier, and found less fault with her now, and she began to take more kindly to her home. But troubles were in store for her. Henry met with heavy losses; retrenchment was necessary, and Ella was the first to say—"Sell the house, and dismiss the man, and one of the girls."

Then the cook got drunk and departed, and Henry said that one girl ought to be sufficient in their reduced circumstances, so Ella braced herself to meet the emergency, and consented to what seemed to be inevitable. She was conscious that now they were beginning where they should have begun at first, but although she had a brave spirit, and could make any necessary sacrifice, like that of selling her horse; the smaller requirements, the daily petty calls upon her time and patience; the wear and tear of strength, just to perform the daily sweeping, dusting, making beds, filling horrid smelling lamps, and cleansing their chimneys, which took up half the morning with a little tired child clamoring to be taken up and held, and an older one to keep out of mischief, all this was almost too much for her to bear. She went through it day after day, but with a growing sense of injustice and wrong.

"Retrenchment means that I am to do everything, I suppose. Henry does not work any later, nor any harder since his losses, but *I* must be nurse, chambermaid, seamstress, all in one, and cannot ever go to the city because it is a useless expense. I did not marry for this."

No Ella did not marry for this. Or else she might better have lived a life of unmarried ease a few years longer, and then, married and settled in her own home; her cares would have one by one fitted themselves more easily to the back fitted for the burden. But a long wearing illness fell upon her, and these petty trials were spared her for a time. Her mother nursed her through it, another servant was procured, and for a while she was mother's pet again, as her brothers and sisters called her. Her sickness was chastening in its effect. Long self-communings with her own heart revealed to her that God in His mysterious ways had spared her from the commission of, perhaps, a very great sin. It was harmless to her, but when a letter was brought to her, dated before her illness but never received, and she read therein words of love openly expressed by the man she once admired, and called her best friend—she felt that *once she might* have accepted that guilty affection, and her soul was abased in her own sight. She made her atonement in secret, however. The letter was destroyed, and Ella arose from her bed of sickness an altered woman. She discharged one servant and took up the duties once so hateful, and performed them in the most unconscious manner. If her heart sometimes failed, she would sit down and think over the hour when she had come to know herself, and renewed strength filled her heart, as she felt that she was only safe perhaps, *out* of temptation.

"We do not know what we *are*, till we are tried, nor what we can resist, till we are tempted," she said one day to a friend, who was wondering at something she had heard, and little did that friend think that truer words were never spoken than these uttered by Ella, whose nightly prayer for heavenly strength was fervently sent up in the words of our Lord,

"Lead us not into Temptation."

### A Kansas Marshal.

When Abilene the Texas cattle mart of Kansas, became so over-run with thieves, cut-throats, greasers, and their like, that a man's live was in danger, the people pitched upon the notorious Wild Bill for their Marshal, and invested him with authority to keep order. This he began to do, not so much by arrests as by shooting persistent disturbers of the peace after he had ordered quietness. His name was sufficient terror to a majority of the evil inclined inhabitants to cause a quietus upon their brawls when he came near, from the fact of his known determination to get the first shot and the unerring fatality of his shots. Various stories as to the number of this man's victims are extant, some highly embellished, but the most moderate fix the number of men who he has coolly shot down at more than twenty. The fact is he is universally dreaded among the ruffian class, and this is the man whom the people chose for Marshal, and whom they empowered with authority to quell disturbances. Many people may be ready to ask, "Why did not the citizens rise en masse and thrush out the evil-doers?" Simply because the evil-doers exceeded in number the peaceable citizens. Violent disorders oftentimes require violent antidotes, and therefore was this man Wild Bill, chosen Marshal. He effected what a less desperate man could not, and that was an almost total cessation of streets fights; and after his retention of the office for some time it was really possible to go through the streets of the city without imminent peril.

It is fair to think that a man who has caused so much death in the world as Bill has many enemies, and that they thirst for his blood. A popular adage among these rough characters is, "A man that shoots much will die with his boots on," and it was currently reported last Summer that a powerful movement among Bill's enemies was on foot, and that he must "look sharp." Now, whether there was any concert of action, I know not, but on the day of the county fair in September last, there arose a dispute among some men; pistols were drawn, Bill ordered peace, two shots were fired, when he instantly shot the two men who did it; one was killed instantly, and the other lingered with two balls in his breast for two days and died. A mock investigation was held; he was cleared of all crime "in the execution of the duties of his office," and the occurrence was almost forgotten, when it was noised abroad that the friends of one of these men whom the Marshal killed had taken the war-path, bound by an oath to spill his blood. This was very early in December, and people are disposed to give credence to the story from the fact that the Marshal disappeared from Abilene about that time, being warned by his friends of this determined league against him. Marshal Bill is now in New York.

THEN AND NOW.—In 1754, Garrick, the London theatrical manager, brought out a magnificent ballet pantomime, with French dancers. War having just before broken out with France, this engagement excited the indignant patriotism of the pit. A riot ensued; the boxes took part with the dancers; gentlemen, incited on by the ladies, drew their swords and leaped into the pit; the gallery shouted with delight, and pelted both parties; but the pit carried the day, and after smashing everything breakable they could lay hands upon, proceeded in a body to Southampton street, and broke all the windows in Garrick's house. If in those days a quiet man ventured to differ in opinion with the bullies of the pit, they pulled his nose, and otherwise maltreated him; but they only grinned when the gentry in the boxes found it convenient to spit upon their heads.

AN IRATE ENGLISHMAN.—At a minstrel performance at Milwaukee, the end man made some facetious allusions to England and the Alabama claims. This was resented by a son of Great Britain, who arose from his seat, pointed a pistol at the sable songsters, and demanded retraction. Instead of taking back their words, they took themselves back of the scenery in less time and less order and decorum than that with which they had so lately appeared and made their opening bow. Hold Hengland was lead out by the ear, and the performers returned to their vocation.

An infant in Springfield, O., has become dreadfully swollen and thrown into convulsions from the effects of a pin scratch.

### Workmen's Homes in Europe.

In Denmark the Building Societies form an important feature of social life. In 1865, Messrs. Burmeister and Wain (the latter is an Englishman), the largest employers of labor in the country, started a new cottage system. The plan was that every member should pay one mark (9 cents) a week and find a deposit of one dollar. The houses, when finished or unoccupied, were to be drawn for by lot; the member winning would have to pay a fair rent, and the excess of rent over interest (six per cent.) on the actual cost of the house is credited to the occupant, who in twenty-eight years would thus repay the capital, and be entitled to the conveyance of the house in freehold. Members who do not win are entitled to reclaim the entire amount of their deposits after eighteen years. The society has built thirty-six two floored cottages in rows, each having a small court and garden, and with either three or two rooms besides a kitchen, affording in all accommodation for about 288 persons. The rent of the first floor is about $38, and the ground floor about $32 per annum. For much worse accommodation other artisans have to pay $40 per annum.

Throughout Prussia the homes of the artisans are generally very poor. Of late years rents have greatly risen. Something is being done to improve matters by the aid of Building Societies. In Sweden, where timber is cheap and land is plentiful, the traveler sees neat little cottages, each with its garden. Many of the mine proprietors offer their workmen the privilege of buying their houses by easy instalments. In Russia many of the mill-owners have built for their workshops large houses constructed on sanitary principles and divided into three classes—houses for married couples, for unmarried men, and for unmarried women.

### Elegant Weddings.

There are elegant weddings transpiring every night in New York. The other evening the most brilliant of the season was consumated. Ten thousand dollars were expended for flowers alone.

A very large room in the house was set with a tank, the size of the apartment, which was filled with water to represent a lake. Shrubs and choice exotics bordered it—lilies floated upon it, and tiny boats fashioned of flowers, were adrift upon the tide. Every door was removed from the interior of the house, and garlands of roses, with trailing vines supplied their places. Even sets of chairs and sofas (useless, of course) were fashioned of camelias, and the floor was deeply strewn with choice floral carpeting. Within an arbor, constructed of orange blossoms, a figure in white velvet gave her heart, or its counterfeit, to another figure in full dress. Perhaps the two will find sufficient bliss in the thought of their wedding to last them a couple of years. But I'm thinking, people in these times who will throw away so much for an hour's triumph of mere display, will find their boat a wreck before life togetheris half crossed. There are not enough of the dear old fashioned weddings now a days. The necessary aim of the young man is first rich, then marry. Is the word helpmeet obsolete, I wonder? The age would not be so fast, nor so free in license and practice, if we could slip back to our grandparents' ideas about courting and matrimony. Don't you think so, good people? —*Exchange.*

TAKING CARE OF LAMPS.—The easiest way to clean petroleum lamps is to wash with thin milk of lime, which forms an emulsion with the petroleum, and removes every trace of it, and by washing a second time with milk of lime and a small quantity of chloride of lime, even the smell may be so completely removed as to render the vessel thus cleansed fit for keeping beverages in. If the milk of lime be used warm instead of cold, the operation is rendered much shorter. The best time for cleaning them is in the morning, for reasons of safety, if not convenience. Scarcely a week passes during the winter months, but we read accounts of frightful accidents from kerosene lamps, exploding and killing, or scarring for life women and children. A simple knowledge of the inflammable nature of the fluid would probably put a stop to nearly all the accidents. As the oil burns down in the lamp, a highly inflammable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decrease the gas increases. When then oil is nearly consumed, a slight jar will often inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow, dealing destruction and death with it. A bombshell is not more to be dreaded. Now, if the lamp is not allowed to burn more than half way down, such accidents are almost impossible. Always fill your lamp in the morning, then you never need fear an explosion.

CARELESS ABOUT IT.—It is astonishing how culpably careless people are about their wills, and what trouble they thus entail upon survivors. Some years ago Lord Henry Seymour, brother of the late Marquis of Hertford, died in Paris, leaving his property, which amounted to $500,000 a year, to the *hospices* of London and Paris. Lord Henry, although legally the son of an English peer, and resident in Paris, had never been in England, and thus, no doubt, came to employ a French expression in making his will. The word led to a dispute among various institutions in England, and much money was wasted at law before a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. Lately, a Mr. Briscoe, who had, for about forty years, been a Magistrate and member of Parliament, and might, therefore, be presumed to know something of business, or at all events to employ some one about his will who did, left a legacy to "The Victoria Hospital." No sooner did this fact come to light than two claimants were promptly in the field, viz: The city of London Hospital, in Victoria Park, of which Mr. Briscoe had for twenty years been a supporter, and the Victoria Hospital for sick children, to which he had not contributed. The Court of Chancery decided in favor of the institution in which he had so long evinced an interest.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.—A horrible murder was committed six miles north-east of Dayton, O. A woman named Mary Marguardt, aged about thirty-five, and three children, aged respective six and eight years and six months, are supposed to have been killed by the husband, Leonard Marguardt, who is now in jail. The woman was found in bed naked, apparently strangled. The children were found on the bank of a creek, some distance from the house. The two elder had been drowned, and the infant's head was crushed.

CURE FOR HOOF ROT.—A veteran stock raiser gives in the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel the following as a certain cure for hoof rot in cattle, horses or sheep: "One teacupful of sharp cider vinegar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of copperas, one and a half tablespoonfuls of salt. Dissolve gradually on the hot stove, but do not let it boil. When cool, apply it on the affected limb and hoof, and also swab out the mouth of the animal with mixture. Two or three applications usually effect a cure. The remedy has been used with perfect success since 1818.

### OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

**South from Munich to Tyrol—A beautiful Woman and her Romantic Career—Romance of the German Mountains, etc., etc.**

At 10.15 A.M. we left Munich in the Express train (or Schnellzug as they call it in Germany), for Innspruck in the Tyrol, which place we reached after a pleasant ride of six and a half hours. Our route after leaving Munich was almost direct south. The railway ascended the valley of the river Inn, to the frontier between Bavaria and Austria, where the country beesme eminently picturesque. Soon after passing the frontier, the train stopped at Kruffstein, to undergo the visitation of the Austrian Custom House officers. After a delay of an hour at the station, while the baggage was being examined, the journey was resumed. Schwartz, once celebrated for its now exhausted silver mines, was passed, and soon after the white-faced rocks of the Salsberg looked down upon Halle. Then came the Castle of Amras; then the crossing of the Inn, from which Innspruck derives its name; and then a long viaduct over the meadows terminated in the station of Innspruck. It was but a short drive from the depot to the Hotel "Oesterreichischer-Hof," and it was not long before we were comfortably settled in a cosy apartment on the second floor, looking out on the principal street of the place. After dinner we took a walk 'round the place, going through the principal street, past the Golden House—so called from the front and roof of it being extravagantly covered with figures and ornaments in gilt—to the bridge that crosses the river Inn. The sun had set for Innspruck; but streaming over the vast mass of the Martinswand, its rays still shone on the mountains that bounded the valleys on the east, and brought out in strong relief Schloss Amras (Palace of Amras), against the dark forest which formed the back ground. The view from the bridge looking toward Halle was very lovely. A long perspective of mountains on either hand: those on the left in deep shadow; those on the right bathed in sunlight; and both, as they receded, faded more and more until they were lost in the pale blue hills in the distance. The river rushed with arrowy swiftness away from the spectator, bordered on one side and the other with the public gardens and their masses of dark green foliage. Children were playing under the trees, and on the bridge there was a constant stream of people crossing.

The following morning we went to the, Hof Kirche, which was but a few moments walk from the hotel. The great attraction of the Church is the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian the First. The centre of the Church contains the marble sarcophagus, on which is a bronze statue of the Emperor, kneeling, and around the base are events in his history illustrated in bronze and marble. Surrounding the tomb on each side are twenty-eight bronze statues, life size, almost blackened by time, standing as so many sentinels, and representing the leading characters of the age of Maximilian. The chapel on the right of the principal entrance to the church is called the Silver Chapel, in which are interred Ferdinand, the Second Count of Tyrol, and Philippina Welser, his wife. It is in the tomb of Philippina that is centered all the interest of the place: where a recumbent figure in white marble represents the wife of an Austrian Archduke, the most beautiful woman of her time. The following is the history of her marriage, as I found it in one of the guide books of the place:

"Born of the people, and not in the purple, the Emperor Ferdinand refused to recognize her as the wife of his son. The daughter of a merchant of Augsburg, she was not regarded as a fit mate for royalty. In vain the happiness of her husband in her society: in vain her own exemplary life: in vain the love with which all Tyrol regarded her: in vain the accomplishments and refinement which made Schloss Amrass (the home of herself and husband), a centre of attraction for all that was enlightened and good, three hundred years ago. The stern old man disowned the woman whose alliance was more honorable to his house than any title of nobility that he had the power to bestow. Year after year thus passed; the only drawback to Philippina's loving life, the only cloud that ever crossed her husband's thoughts, being this estrangement from his father. What was borne lightly at first became a heavy burden as time wore on; and when twelve years had passed, Philippina determined to see what she herself might effect by personal entreaty. Choosing her opportunity, and when the Emperor least expected it, his son's wife, her two boys at her side, threw herself at his feet, and implored him to be reconciled to her husband. She was then in the prime of womanly beauty, and it was impossible to resist her passionate entreaties. At first the Emperor hesitated; but yielding at last, he removed the only sorrow that had

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 5, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

From a circular, published in another column, it will be seen that Greeley and other prominent republicans are taking a "new departure"—namely, to depart from Grant and his rotten, plundering crew. Every decent republican, whose skirts are clean of robbing the government, is in favor of defeating Grant and for the Cincinnati convention. Will the honest rank and file in the radical ranks be governed accordingly?

The M'Clure-Gray investigation has ended, and the committee has reported that M'Clure is entitled to the seat by about 1,000 majority. After this report was read in the Senate, Mr. M'Clure was sworn in and took the seat previously occupied, through fraud, by the virtuous radical Gray. Gray then packed up his traps and left Harrisburg, without waiting to be shaved or getting his boots blacked. The fact is, Gray ought have a seat, with shaved head in state prison, for occupying a seat that was obtained by the most shameful frauds on record.

Since Gray left Harrisburg the senate now stands 16 democrats to 16 republicans, and one independent, M'Clure. M'Clure hereotfore belonged to the radical party, but so far his votes in the senate are not of a character that democrats might complain. he fought a bold fight against radical fraud and corruption and with the aid of democrats, right and justice have for once triumphed.

The Mifflinburg Telegraph is badly posted when it asserts that *Mr. Miller* was in favor of the railroad bill with the stupid proviso mortgaging the road to the stockholders and then authorizing the issuing of bonds to other parties in order to raise money to complete the road. *Mr.* Miller and every friend of the road looked upon that as killing the enterprise, which was the intention of our member of the house, a secret enemy of our road, and it was tacked on in spite of Mr. Miller's protest.

By virtue of a special act of the Legislature, the citizens of Shippensburg took a vote on license question, and the result was 133 votes for license and 284 against license.

Philadelphia is aroused and working hard for the removal of the capital to that city. Meetings have been held and committees appointed to further the project.

The dwelling house of Uriah Moyer and Jacob File, of Beaver Twp., with contents, and that of Jos. Koons of Centre Twp., Snyder co., were recently destroyed by fire.—Times.

Maj. C. H. Shreiner, is a delegate to the Cincinnati convention.

A SENSIBLE BILL.—The bill securing to married women their separate earnings came up on third reading and passed—yeas 17 nays 13. The bill gives a wife sole control of her earnings, whether wages of labor, salary, property, business or otherwise, so as not to be subject to any claim of her husbands or his creditors; provided, that she shall first prove her separate title and ownership.

### Local Option.

The following is the new local option law, as signed by the governer:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That on the 3rd Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets either written or printed for the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before judges of said court after said election, shall be filed with the other records of said courts, and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such city and county, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said city or county

*And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873 shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license, and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his account with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspecters and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and in accordance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by returns of elections in any country aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sales of spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes. *Provided*, The citizens of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, 1873, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

We have the authority of the Cameron Herald for the statement that Senator Wilson recently wrote to Horace Greeley inquiring the most approved method of cultivating beets. The philosopher's answer was short, but to the point: "Persist in your efforts to have Grant renominated.

### The Boshiest Bosh.

The hero of the "stock-holders mortgage proviso,', has crept into a hole and left back the following; which we reproduce for the amusement of such as have not seen it:

*From the Watchman.*

ANOTHER "RING" BROKEN.

We know that our Pennsvalley readers and especially those who have invested their money in the L. C. & S. C. railroad, will be gratified to learn that they are to have the kind of a rail-road they subscribed their money to build—Will be pleased to know that the little "ring," for which our friend (?) Kurtz of the Reporter, acted as spokesman, that had arranged to have our people pay full price for a half built,—half gauge road, in order that its members might steal the difference, in the cost of construction, is busted, the Reporter, the directors and a few others to the contrary notwithstanding.

On Tuesday last in the Legislature, the Conference Committee, to which was referred the difference existing between the Senate and House on the three million mortgage bill—unanimously insected a proviso *that the act should be inoperative unless the road is constructed the ordinary gauge.*

This previso we suppose, the would-be-leader of the "narrow gauge ring," will denounce as another effort on the part of "our member" to delay and defeat the success of the enterprise.

Very likely it will defeat the enterprise as he understands it—an enterprise that was to rob the subscribers to the stock, along Pennsvalley, that his pockets and those of one or two other parties might be filled.

In place of the cry they raised last fall of "narrow gauge or nothing," it has now been changed to "nothing for the narrow gauges," and while the citizens of Pennsvalley, who have acted honestly, earnestly and liberally, in the matter can rejoice, that their stock is not to be sunk without having some return for it, our brother chip of the Reporter, can wash his head and try to invent some new scheme to defraud his neighbors and friends out of their money.

The bill as it passed finally authorized the company to issue mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding three and a half millions dollers, and made it compulsory to build an ordinary gauge road, or issue no mortgages.

Mr. Meek having attempted to kill the railroad with his famous "stock-holders mortgage" which we exposed and settled for him so completely in the Reporter, week before last, we now give him the benefit of our columns in trying to show what a saint he has been. The above article we are not afraid to have read by the people of Pennsvalley, and it needs no comment from us, as our people have already pronounced their opinion upon it and him.

The "ablest" is careful to keep silent on the "stockholders mortgage" proviso, sugar coated to kill the road, in which infamy he was exposed by the REPORTER, and the eyes of our people opened to what Meek was doing to kill off the road three-fourths graded. The effect of Meek's proviso was that all contractors and hands in this valley were making calculations to quit and go to other parts for employment; and that is what would now be the state of affairs on the road, had not the REPORTER exposed the infamous, sugar coated proviso, and thereby aroused our people to their danger, and *force* our "ablest" on a hasty back track. He must feel pretty sensibly by this time that he did not succeed in April-fooling the people of Pennsvalley by his sugar-coated, but deadly proviso.

By misrepresenting the sugar-coated proviso, a few unthinking were led to favor it, honestly thinking it was in the interest of the road, until the fraud was exposed in our columns, when a committee of indignant citizens from this valley at once called upon the author, Meek, and forced him to consent to have his pet scheme to kill the road stricken out.

We ask our readers to go back two months, and they will find the Watchman week after week pouring slime over the bill and bellowing to our people to petition against its passage, so as to kill the road and then hide himself behind the remonstrances and throw the blame upon our people. But no remonstrances came at his bellowing, which silence should have satisfied our officious legislator that our people had no objection to the 3 million bill as it passed the senate. Our people will remember, that the Watchman then threatened if no opposition came the bill would pass on "the following Tuesday." No opposition came and the "following Tuesday" did not see the bill passed as promised, but, instead, it was choked off by our officious legislator, in regular legislative rooster and pincher style in order to force a corruption fund to grease its passage. What then? Why, when failing to call out opposition to the senate bill, by misrepresenting it in his newspaper, for weeks, he *prints remonstrances* in his own office, unsolicited, and has them sent out. Now, why, if he was a fair representative, did he not also print petitions for the bill and let the two go out together? Ah, that did not suit this hidden Bellefonte enemy of our road and that would not help him to kill it. He then, failing in his tricks, tried the famous sugar-coated proviso, insulting the intelligence of the people of Pennsvalley by assuming they would swallow that, he knowing it was death to our railroad; really, how nicely he laid a plan to *finish* the road right speedily, and had his trick not been exposed, our road would now be lying in state in its coffin with his sugar-coated proviso for a shroud, and while its Pennsvalley friends stood around mourning over its demise, the outside world would be laughing down at them from the top of Nittany mountain for again permitting themselves to be gulled by said Meek.

His insinuations about defrauding, need no reply—it is the stop thief cry to distract attention from his own bad doings—Meek put the finishing touches upon his own character, ours can not be stained by the base insinuations of one whose word when upon oath honest people would hesitate to take.

Meek's trick having been exposed and thwarted, the friends of our railroad may now look for an energetic prosecution of the work.

### EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

California had a terrible earthquake, on 26th ult. In Inyo county thirty lives were lost, and a chasm was opened in the earth 30 miles down the valley.

San Francisco, March 30.—Additional details from the volcanic district of Inyo co 400 miles southeast from San Francisco say that on Tuesday last the shocks continued Cerro Gordo was badly damaged. Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the centre of the disturbance. Some 30 were killed. The earthquake was first described as like a park of artillery fired beneath the town. The scene beggars description. Nearly the whole population was buried beneath its ruins. Cries for help and screams of the wounded filled the air. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over 300 distinct shocks were felt between half past 2 o'clock and sunrise. The earth was in constant shake and tremble for over 3 hours.

Rumors that volcanic action has been seen on the summit of the Green Hood mountains, 60 miles south of Vezo are in circulation.

### Mexico.

*Juarez Again at the Top of the Heap —General Rocha Defeats and Gobbles a Whole Revolutionary Army.*

City of Mexico, March 15, via Havana, March 25.—The government forces are triumphing over the revolutionists. General Rocha has driven them out of the cities of Aguar, Calientas, Lagos and Zacatecas, and relieved the troops, at San Louis Potosi. In a battle on the second, General Rocha, with 6,000 troops, defeated the united revolutionary forces, numbering 9,000 men killing and wounding 700 and capturing 7,000 men and all their artillery except three guns: The revolutionists retreated toward Fresnillo and Xerez, being pursued by General Rocha. General Rocha's victory is a death blow to revolutionary projects, but anarchy will prevail for a long time.

General Negrete, with 1,600 men, keeps the states of Puebla, Hidalgo and Thascala in constant alarm by his acts of vandalism. He avoids open engagements, and with his troops attacks towns, haciendas and railroad trains. On the 3rd he attacked a working party on the Apizaco railroad, consisting of the paymaster, employees and laborers, returned on the fourth and kidnapped John Quinn, the superintendent. On the 8th and 9th he attacked several pulqui trains, destroying the freight.

General Rocha is accused of shooting a number of prisoners. President Juarez receives the congratulations of the press at the capital.

### Desperate Struggle With a Maniac.

*Attempted Murder of Two Sisters—A Battle for Life.*

Poughkeepsie, March 7.—A terrible affair happened near Marlborough, Ulster County, this morning at the house of George William Purdy who resides seven miles north of Newburg, near the first named place. While laboring under temporary insanity Mr. Purdy made a desperate attempt to murder his two sisters. He resided with his mother, Mrs. Phœbe Purdy, and his sister, Miss Eliza Purdy. He was ill from an epileptic attack, and partially deranged. Another sister, Mrs. Anna Conkling, spent the night at the homestead to assist in taking care of her brother. The three ladies occupied a bed on the floor of the sitting-room. Purdy slept in a room opening into this room. At 4 o'clock this morning George entered the room occupied by the ladies and stopped the clock, saying that its ticking annoyed him and prevented his sleeping. A few minutes after returning to his room he again entered the sitting-room and threw himself flat on the floor and remained motionless. The sisters took him up and laid him on their bed and then went into his room and occupied his bed. The mother remained with him. In a few minutes he started up from the bed, seized a fire-shovel, and went to the room where the sisters were. Opening the door he shouted: "I'm going to kill you both. The next place I will meet you is at the bar of God," and commenced striking them on the head with the shovel. Then throwing that down he seized each by the throat and tried to choke them to death. After a terrible struggle they freed themselves from his grasp and escaped to the sitting-room. He followed them and the struggle was renewed. The stove was overturned and the house was set on fire. At length the sisters succeeded in breaking away from the maniac, Miss Purdy running out of the front door and Mrs. Conkling starting for a rear door. Purdy pursued the latter, and having got a razor out of the bureau drawer, overtook her just as she got outside of the door. Here another terrible struggle took place, the madman endeavoring to cut his sister's throat and she battling for life. In the effort to get the razor from him she received two cuts, one in the right arm just missing the main artery and the other in the hand, but he drew the razor across her throat, making a terrible gash, laying bare the windpipe and the root of the tongue but missing the main arteries. While this struggle was going on Miss Purdy had run to the houses of several of the neighbors and alarmed them. The first one of them to reach the spot was Daniel Van Orsdall, who on hearing the alarm had dressed himself as quickly as possible and followed Miss Purdy to the house. She reached it first and met the brother. Having, as he supposed, finished Mrs. Conkling, he attacked Miss Purdy, and seizing her by the hair of her head, threw her down on the ground. Mr. Van Orsdall coming up at this time, he knocked the brother down, and after another struggle managed, with the help of his young son and Miss Purdy, to secure the madman. But it took their united strength to hold him, and they feared that Mrs. Conkling would bleed to death before other help could arrive. At length, however, more of the neighbors came, George was tied, and Mrs. Conkling was cared for. She had made her way into the house after receiving her wounds, and the sister knowing that the building was on fire, was afraid that her mother and sister would be burned up, but the flames were soon extinguished and all danger from that source was averted. In the course of the morning an officer arrived from Marlborough—about a mile north of the scene of tragedy—and George was handcuffed. He went to bed and refused to say a word to any one, but lay in the bed as if asleep. Tomorrow he will be taken to the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.

### A Town Engulphed by an Earthquake.

European mail advices state that the town of Schomaker, in the Caucasus, was almost entirely destroyed by a recent earthquake. The number of persons killed was one hundred and thirty-seven, and the destruction of property very large. A considerable portion of the country was converted into a desert, and the inhabitants reduced to great misery by the destruction of all the crops.

DEAR LAND.—Messrs. Geo. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia recently bought a piece of ground, (about one twentieth part of an acre,) corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York, for eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars on which they design erecting a palatial banking house. This is the largest sum ever paid for land in America.

Boston is become so used to being the headquarters for the publication of unquestionable literature that the only way in which the Bible can be made to sell is by binding it in yellow cover and advertising it in the "sporting" papers as choice reading, to be sent in a sealed envelope to any address on receipt of 85 cents. Such at least, is the course adopted by a speculative genius of that ilk whose natural bent for swindling has been developed by Boston training.

### The Liberal Republicans of New York to their Brethren in the West.

To Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.—Sir: We, republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the liberal republicans of Missouri:

We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution; that federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform of the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office.

The exposures recently made in this state have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the states and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinati on the first Wednesday of May next, and we invite all republicans of New York who agree with us to co operate in our action.

Henry R. Selden, Horace Greeley, Fred. A. Conkling, William Dorsheimer, Sinclair Tousey, Sigismund Kauffman, E. Krackowitzer, Ira O. Miller' Edwin R. Reynolds, William H. Briggs, Charles W. Godard, Henry D. Lloyd, William W. Goodrich, Waldo Hutchins, Hiram Barney, Freeman J. Fithian, George P. Bradford, Benjamin A. Willis, Horace Bems, Lewis Lowenthal.

### Queer Story of Superstition.

The Berlin, Wisconsin Journal has this story: "A man who resided in this city has related to us a strange story of superstition and barbarity which he claimed had happened in this city recently. Our informant was a German, and the parties in this story are Polanders, but their names we could not learn. The story, as related is substantially as follows: About the last of November or the first of December a young Polish woman gave birth to a child. About two days afterward she died and was buried in the city cemetry. After about five weeks the wife of the brother of the dead woman was taken very sick, and it was thought she would die.

"It appears that there is a superstitious idea among the Polanders that if one of a family dies, unless the head of the corpse is cut off the whole family will be likely to follow in rapid succession. However, if after one has died, another one is taken sick, if some of the blood is procured from the dead body and administered to the patient he will recover. In accordance with this superstition, our informant alleges, the husband of the sick woman went to the burying ground on the night of January 2, five weeks after interment, dug up the body, cut off the head, and took from it blood and other liquid, which he administered to his wife as medicine; that shortly after this the sick woman's malady assumed the form of small pox, from which she recovered, and is now entirely well. Our informant claimed that many witnesses could be brought to corroberate this story, and from what we learned we are led to believe there is some foundation to it. The person who gave us the information knows the name of the Polander in question, but would not disclose it."

### Horrible Crime in Delaware.

Wilmington, March 27.—A horrible case of outrage occurred about two and a half miles south of here last night. A negro named William Dennis forcibly entered the house of *Mrs.* Thomson, a white woman, while her husband was absent. He chased her out of doors, chaught her by her hair, dragged her back to the house and up stairs, and there after a prolonged and desperate struggle, in which all the furniture in the room was broken, and her clothing torn off, he outraged her. He then pulled out a razor to murder her to prevent her testifying against him, when she broke away and fled to a neighbor's house, falling exhausted on entering. The brute tore great pieces of flesh from her arms and shoulders with his teeth. An excited crowd of neighbors and a squad of police are hunting the man, who is still at large. *Mrs.* Thompson is believed to be fatally injured.

### Terrific Tornado at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH, 30.—A very severe thunder and lightning storm passed over the city about 8 o'clock this evening, accompanied by a heavy rain. During the storm a terrific tornado struck the large brick market house on 7th street, betwen Spruce and Poplar, and leveled the northern half of it to the ground in a twinkling. Most of the roof and several heavy timbers were carried across 7 street, and striking the building opposite, knocked two great holes in it, exposing the rooms. So far as now known only 5 persons were injured.

The long-expected companion to "TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM" is nearly ready, and will shortly appear. The popularity and great usefulness of this standard temperance book is evinced by the immense sales that have been made,—much greater it is believed, than that of any book of its class ever published. Who has not read this remarkable book, so true to nature, so intense in effect, and so terrible in its moral, and who that has read it has not wished for a companion. To satisfy this widely-expressed desire, the author has undertaken and just completed a new volume, that unmasks the liquor-seller and his accursed traffic in a way to startle and arouse the public.

The new book entitled "THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP." It gives an inside view of the liquor trade, and portrays the terrible effects of that traffic in a series of life pictures, full of the intensest interest, with the skill and fidelity to nature so eminently characteristic of the author. The book cannot fail to make a strong impression, and, as a new auxiliary in the cause of temperance, will have a wide and powerful influence. Nothing could be more timely than its appearance now. We learn, by the publishers' circular, that it is to be sold exclusively by agents, and as it is a good opportunity to secure a book which will sell easily, and at the same time do a vast amount of good, we advise any one seeking profitable employment to apply to the publishers, J. M. STODDART & Co., No. 723 Sansom Street Philadelphia, for an agency, and enter into this work of moral colportourage at once.

### Horrible Case of Incest.

A year ago Nathaniel Depue, of Hudson City, New York an intelligent and reputable young man, made the acquaintance of *Miss Mary* Briggs, an attractive girl, daughter of Henry Briggs, one of the most active and prominent members of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Bergen. During the summer the young couple were constantly together and it was understood they were betrothed. Two months ago, at the suggestion of *Mary's* Father, they were married. Three weeks ago a cloud fell upon the doting young husband. He ascertained that his wife was very soon to become a mother. He demanded an explanation. *Mary* was dumb. No persuasion could induce her to reveal the name of her seducer. Depue at once abandoned her, leaving her in charge of his mother, with whom they lived. A few days ago Marys child was born, and in her pain, with tears and prayers for pardon, she made the astounding confession that her own father, the saintly Briggs, is the father of the child. This startling intelligence having been communicated to young Depue, so overcame him that he fainted, and was carried insensible to the house of his brother. The husband has sued for a divorce, and will press for a speedy legal termination to the connection. The guilty father is skulking about Hudson City, not daring to show himself.

### Forty Days Without Fire, and Fifteen Without Food or Water.

An occurence which makes the very blood freeze within the veins of the reader, came to light last Monday over in Clifton, Calumet county, Wis. Thomas Downing, who for some time has lived alone in a small shanty, back from any road, over in that locality, and quarried stone for a livelihood, was taken violently sick at his home on the 23d of last January with bilious fever, and was confined to his bed from that time until Monday, March 4. During the long weary days of his illness no one called—no one to lend a helping hand in administering to the wants of the sufferer; and all because the location of his residence was so secluded that he had not been missed from his daily round of toil. Last Monday, however, came the good Samaritan. A gentleman who had sold Mr. Downing a quantity of butter last fall called at his residence on Monday to make a collection on the same. Upon approaching the house there were no visible signs of life, but from the interior emanated pitiful wails that were most harrowing to the soul. An entrance was forced, and the suffering man found on his bed with boots and clothes all on, in which condition he had passed the length of time above stated, without the comfort of fire, and for the last fifteen days without food or water. In this condition he was lifted from his cot, and conveyed to the house of a near neighbor, medical aid at once summoned, and, at this writing, he is bronounceo in a fair way to recover.

There is a very pretty state of affairs at Washington just now, if a correspondent of the World is to be believed, and allowing to the bungling of those who had charge of the reception of the Japanese. They are said to have managed the affair so as to offend almost everybody and please no one. First, Mori is offended because the Ambassadors presented their credentials directly to Mr. Fish instead of passing them through his hands. The Embassy is offended because the President did not attend the reception given in its honor by the government at the Masonic Hall. Dr. Newman is highly offended because the President neglected to invite the Embassy to hear him preach on "The Wise Men of the East," a sermon of great power, prepared expressly for the occasion. The congregation are offended at having arrayed themselves in their most gorgeous apparel in vain. Mr. Colfax is supposed to be also offended at this Presidential sin of omission. Finally, Kodamo, the Japanese law student, who was down in the bill for an address of welcome, to be delivered in the church, to the Embassy, first in Japanese and afterwards in English, is mortally offended. *He* has been practicing his address with great assiduity for some time, and now finds his labor lost. Altogether, the officials at Washington seem to be "progressing backward" very rapidly in the matter of international courtosies. Alexis was treated with sufficient coolness, but the Japanese reception is still more deplorably mixed."

### Cen. Pa. Conference of the Evangical Church.

The thirty-third session of this body was held in Baltimore, Md., closing March 13th. Bishop J. J. Esher, of Chicago, presided.

The Conference numbers at present about 70 members.

The next annual session will be held in Lewisburg, Pa., to commence the first Thursday in *March*, 1873.

The stationing committee reported the following assignments for the ensuing year:

BALTIMORE DISTRICT, C F Deinninger, P E—Baltimore—Green street Station, F Kurtz; East Baltimore Station Benjamin Hengst; Baltimore Mission, Jesse Ellinger; Baltimore Circuit, D W Miller, and H S Bowers; Alberton Station, A Ehenberger, Shrewsbury Circuit, C H Gramely' Jaretville Circuit, J G M Swengle; Glen Rock Station, W Raidebaek; York Station, W H Stover; York Mission, U P Swengle; York Circuit, H Conrad and N Young; Prospect Circuit, P A Rishel and A W Bower, ; Logansville Circuit, J C Farnsworth; Washington Mission, (supplied by the board of Missions,) E B Boller.

CARLISLE DISTRICT, A L Reeser, P E—Hagertown Circuit, H H Ream; Leesburg Station, S P Reamer; Big Spring Circuit, G L Barson; Carlisle Mission, H A Hartzler; Cumberland Circuit A P Deitrich, and one to be supplied; Conewago Circuit A W Kreamer and R W Runyan; Bendersville Circuit, J M Price; Perry Circuit, S W Seibert and J A Irvin; Marysville Circuit, J M Young; Liverpool Circuit, D A Kepner and H Greninger; Port Treverton Circuit, R Young and F M Baker; Troxelville Circuit, S Aurand; Middleburg Circuit, S E Davis and H A Gramley.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT, M J Carothers, P E—Union Circuit. A Rearick; Lewisburg Station, G E Zenner; Buffalo Circuit S Khor and L K Harris; White Deer circuit, W H Davis; Milton Mission, A H Irvine and J K Brader; Danville Mission W E Dotweiler; Columbia Circuit, H W Buck and R C Bowersox, Grangeville Circuit, W M Croman; Hughesville, circuit W W Rhodes and E M Beaver; Wyoming Circuit, S I Shortiss; Susquehanna Circuit L Mathias; Dushore Station, T M Moris, J W Bentz, Professor in Union Seminary, and member of Union Quarterly Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.—S. Smith, P. E—Williamsport Station, J. Kreamer; Williamsport Mission, L. M. Pines; Newberry and Dubois Mission, Geo. Hunter; Lycoming Circuit, A. Kraus, and one to be supplied; Liberty Circuit, J. M. King, C. P. Rumberger; Jersey Shore Circuit, Z. Hornberger, J. A. Hedner; Nittanay Valley Circuit, M. Sloat, J. M. Longsdorf Centre Hall Circuit, S D. Bennington, A. Stableton; Centre Circuit M. W. Harris, S. Yearick; Sugar Valley Circuit, E. Stambach, G. W. Currin; Lock Haven Mission, S. T. Buck; Seneca Circuit. A. Markley.

Fr Stewar,s fortune is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions. Comfortable amount when there is a margin of ten millions to guess by.

A number of new Sheriff's sales have been added to the lists since our last issue. Read them.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 18th day of April 1872 the following property to wit:

A certain lot of ground situate in the town of Reberburg, in Miles twp., Centre county, marked in the general plan of said town as lot No. 8, bounded on the east by an alley, on the south by main street, on the west by lot of John Reynolds, and on the north by an alley, contains in breadth along main street 66 feet, and in length or depth 190 feet, it being part of the same property which John Foster and Margaret his wife, by deed dated May first, 1849, granted and conveyed unto Samuel Dubes, and the said Samuel Dubes and Susan his wife, by deed bearing date March 29, 1854, did grant and confirm unto Philip Gross, having thereon erected a two story frame hotel, stable and other out buildings.

ALSO:

Two certain lots of mountain land situate in Miles twp., bounded and described as follows: The first, No. 3, begining at stones, joining land of John Frank, thence south 17½ degrees, east 60 perches to stones, thence along mountain top, south 72½ degrees, west 14 perches to stones, thence along land of Isaac Zeigler, north 17½ degrees, west 60 perches to a maple tree, thence along land of John Frank, north 70½ degrees, east 14 perches to place of begining. The other thereof, being lot No. 6, bounded as follows: Begining at stones, corner of land of John Frank and Mrs. Baker, south 17½ degrees, east 60 perches to stones, thence along mountain top, south 72½ degrees, west 14 perches to stones, thence by land of Jacob Frank, north 17½ degrees, west 60 perches to stones, thence north 72½ degrees east 14 perches, to place of begining, containing each five acres and allowance, it being part of the same which Philip Gross, did grant and convey January 31st, 1857, to Daniel Kreamer. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D. W Harter and Thomas P. Meyer. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. P. M., of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

All that certain messuage tenement or piece and parcel of land situate in the town of Mcshannon, in the township of Snow Shoe, Centre county, and known by number seven in the plot of said town. And also the lot next adjoining the said last mentioned lot, they being the same lots or pieces of ground which F. P. Hurxthall and wife by indenture dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1869, conveyed to the defendents M. E. & Wm. Cambell, thereon erected a large dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret E. Campbell and William Campbell.

ALSO:

A frame dwelling house of two and a half stories, having a front of 88 feet and a depth of 36 feet and a small temporary back-building. Situate upon four certain lots or pieces of ground in Central City, in Boggs township, known and designated in the general plan of said town as lots No. 27, 28, 29 and 30. Said lots fronting on the township road leading from Milesburg to the Bald Eagle ridges. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. L. Wolf, owner and contractor,

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to a certain lot or piece of ground. Situate in Penn township, Centre county. Bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a stone, thence south 85 degrees, west 29 perches to a post, thence south 5 degrees, west 44 perches to a post, thence south 21½ degrees, east 5 10 perches to a stone, thence south 10 degrees, east 4 perches to a stone, thence north 75½ degrees, east 6 perches to a post, thence north 6 degrees to place of begining containing one acre. Thereon erected a tannery, dwelling house, bark house, and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William L. Musser.

ALSO:

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., on the west side of and near the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, nearly opposite the house occupied by Henry Post; adjoining lands of Wm P. Gresson and others; thereon erected a two story weatherboarded house, 18 feet by 28 feet, with a shed kitchen attached. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. T. Barris.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Geo. G. Hastings, in and to all those certain farms or tracts of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, Pa., one thereof, bounded on the South by other lands of the said George and Enoch Hastings, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn, and other out building, another thereof, bounded on the West by land of Wm. Grove, and William Irvin, on the South by land of Andrew Shivey and the public road leading from Bellefonte to Fillmore, on the East by land of the said Andrew Shivey, and on the South by land of John Wagner and other lands of defendant, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, and having thereon erected a dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings, another thereon, bounded on the South by land of Dr. Geo. A. Fairlamb, and John Martin, on the West by land of Edward Humes, on the North by land of Robert Roane and William Rogers, and the East by other lands of G. G. and Enoch Hastings, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, having thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. The other thereof, bounded on the East by land of John Wagner, on the South by land of the said Dr. Fairlamb, and on the North and West by lands of the said Geo. and Enoch Hastings, containing two hundred and eighty acres more or less, having thereon erected, a house, barn and other out buildings, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George S. Hastings,

ALSO:

All that two storied frame dwelling house and lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, adjoining lot of James Clark on the North west, and lot of Mrs. Dolan on the South, on the East by a street leading south from the Friend's grave-yard, which said street is a continuation of Spring street, and on the West by lands of Harris heirs. Seized, and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Dolan,

ALSO:

All that certain two story dwelling house and lot of ground siuate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded by lot of Harris heirs and others. Seizen, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Catharine Dolan and J. Dolan.

ALSO:

A certain tract or piece of land situate in Curtin twp., Centre county, bounded north by land of C. and J. Curtin, west by land of J. Curtin, east by land of H. Young, and south by land of C. and J. Curtin, containing 250 acres more or less. Seventy-five acres more or less cleared, with a good orchard and having thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nathan L. Atwood.

ALSO:

The following real estate of defendant situate in Potter township, Centre county, to wit; Bounded or north by lands of Fredericks, east by land late of George Foust, and others, south by land of Wm. Maize, west by land late of George Foust, dec'd., containing 122 acres more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn, and saw mill. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Garraty.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa. Surveyed in the name of Casper Lawrence, begining at a quaking asp, thence by land of William Dutton, south 50 degrees, west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by land vacant, south 40 degrees, east 230 perches to a black oak, thence by land of Samuel Chestnut, north 50 degrees, east 320 perches to a hemlock, thence by land of Daniel Brumer, north 40 degrees, west 230 perches to the begining, containing 433 acres 153 perches and allowance, which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 15th May, 1793, granted to said Casper Lawrance (excepting and reserving 15 acres of said tract at the maple corner at the pond.) Also all that certain tract of land situate in Rush township aforesaid, begining at a maple or black oak, thence by land surveyed in the name of Mary Floyd, south 40 degrees, east 230 perches to a hickory, thence by land surveyed in the name of Jacob Slough, north 50 degrees, east 320 perches to a birch or pine, thence by land surveyed in the name of Owen Jorden, north 40 degrees, west 230 perches to a hemlock or post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Casper Lawrence, south 50 degrees, west 320 perches to the place of begining. Containing 459 acres 153 perches and allowance. Surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Chestnut, dated May 15th 1793, (excepting and reserving 40 acres of land in the west corner of the above tract, to be cut off, the maple or black oak the first adjoining erected two dwelling houses, two stables, cleared, and other outbuildings, about two acres to be cleared, taken in execution and sold as the property of Charles W. F. Hulvert.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Bellefonte, Pa., Mar. 25th.

The bill for a new libel law has been defeated in the Senate of this State. Any bill on that subject ought to be most carefully prepared, for while innocent and careful publishers ought to be protected, liars and blackguards cannot be too closely circumscribed. In any case the private affairs of private citizens should be carefully protected from newspaper intrusions. A wide latitude, however, should be given in affairs of public concern, so long as truth is adhered to and intention is not malicious. We doubt whether the Legislature can improve upon the Constitution on the subject.

An old maid down the valley smokes tobacco in her house to make it smell as if there was a man about.

This year is locust year—providing the extreme cold this winter did not freeze out the Egyptian songsters.

CENTRE COUNTY—SS.
ASSIGNEES ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that an additional partial account of T. M. Hall, assignee, of Jacob Shope, has been filed in the court of Commonpleas of Centre County, to April term 1872, and unless exceptions are filed on or before the third day of said term, it will be confirmed.

JNO. MORAN, Prothy.

mar22.4t.

D. & C. Luse
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Excelsior Cornplanter,

at Spring Mills, Pa. This machine hills and drills, any desired distance apart. This Planter was awarded 1st premiums at state fairs of 1865-'6-'8 & '69, in competition with the Morrison, Berkstresser, Hartman and others. We also manufacture Cornplows or Scrapers. 15mar3t

PENN HALL CLASSICAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school, at Penn Hall, Centre Co. Pa., will be opened on the 15th of April, next.

The course of Instruction will be as the name indicates—Classical and Normal. Special attention will be given to Normal branches and to such students as may look forward to teaching.

Terms $5.00 to $8.00, per term of 10 weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness.

Boarding can be procured at reasonable rates near the school.

WM. B. SCHAEFFER, A. B. Principal.
Reference, Rev. D. M. Wolf. mar15.6t

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY April 5, 1872.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Jack Roush is to take possession of the hotel at Rabersburg.

Lieut. Jno. Limbert has taken possession of the hotel at Aaronsburg.

Chas. Smith, formerly of Unionville, has taken possession of the Old Fort hotel.

The landlords at Millheim have been returned.

Geo. O'Bryan, one door below Hoffer's Bellefonte, keeps one the most extensive furniture establishments in these parts. Any article of furniture desired can be had. His prices are among the most reasonable.

That prince of salesmen, Mr. A. Sternberg, is now superintending a new clothing establishment at Bellefonte, opposite Hoffer's store. As everbody knows him, nothing is required in our columns in his praise. Go and see Sternberg at Isaac Reizenstein's new store. See adv.

Our readers will be glad to know that A. Sternberg will have the superintendence of the new clothing store at Bellefonte, of I. L. Reizenstein. Go and see Sterny, in his new quarters, and he will sell you goods low. Go and see him, without fail.

The man who don't take the REPORTER, was in the office the other day, and wanted to know whether it is true that Jeff Davis was captured. He also wanted to know whether the big fire in Chicago had got put out. We told him it had, and gave him a few of its thrilling incidents; he then asked whether we'd be at home next Sunday, to tell him all about the Chicago fire. He then left, saying we *might* send him a REPORTER occasionally, as he supposed paper did not cost us much, because it was only made of rags.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. James Van Ormer, has left Millheim and gone to Woodward. If Millheim ever lost any citizen whom she will miss, it is Mr. Van Ormer—but what is Millheim's loss will be Woodward's gain. Mr. Van Ormer will superintend the large grist-mill, at Woodward, now the property of that wholesouled fellow, Mr. Daniel Weidensaul, who has completely refitted the mill. Mr. Van Ormer knows how to make good flour, and if our friends in the lower end don't have good bread, it will not be his fault. Millers of his ability and experience are scarce, and those who try him once will always have their work done by him. A supply of flour and feed will always be found on hand there.

The barn of Mr. William Lamb, of Marion twp., says the Watchman, with its contents and three cows and a calf was burnt on Friday last. How the fire originated, we did not learn, but presume it came from a spark from the house.

REMOVED—After April 1st, 1872, the Boot, Shoe and Leather Store of Graham & Son, will be found on Bishop St., next door to Keller's Store, where they will keep the largest stock of Boots, Shoes and Leather in town. ap5. 4t.

ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday while Mr. James Beaver was on the way with his flitting from Milroy to our town, the team of which he had charge made an effort to run away, in the neighborhood of Potters bank, and in his efforts to prevent this, he fell and the wagon passed over his thighs, injuring him to such an extent that he had to be conveyed home on a bed.

Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Bellefonte, has been elected President of a Reformed theological institution in Lebanon county. It is a fit selection, and we congratulate our friend upon the honor.

At no time, within the last twenty years have we noticed so many flittings as this spring in our valley. Almost everybody seems to be on the "move." For cheap Goods go to Hoffer Bro's.

FISHEY.—Wm. Wolf, at the old stand, has just received a larg supply of fresh mackerel, shad, and herring—the nicest and best in market, which will be sold at reasnoable figures, and all wanting any thing in the line of fish, are invited to call and see his fresh stock.

Sold.—John Wolf has sold his farm near Sprucetown, 60 acres, to Philip Kemp, at $65 per acre.

LARGE EGG.—Mr. A. Overdorf sent a hen egg to this office which measures 8 inches by 6½ inches in circumference. Whose chicken can beat that?

A friend from the Loop sends us the following items:

H. A. Larimer, a staunch democrat, an honest man, and a good citizen, moved from the Loop, to Mr. Sankey's farm, near Millheim. Mr. Sankey has been very fortunate in getting a tenant who will perform his duty in all cases.

The old and wellknown Kerlin store, has been sold to Mr. Wm. Armagast.

Dr. Fisher, of Boalsburg, still has hands at work prospecting for coal at the base of Tussey Mountain, in the Loop. Good offers have been made by speculators for property there, but the owners refuse to sell.

Smokers and chewers, at Hiram Hoffers, in the Conrad house, is where you get the delightful article. Hiram knows what you want and always keeps the nicest cigars, tobacco, pipes, and all belonging to that line, at reasonable prices. Don't forget to patronize Hiram, he is one of the cleverest fellows that ever stood behind a counter.

☞By reference to the Jobbing and Commision house of Burnside & Thomas, it will be seen that this firm are offering a very large and superior stock of Fish, Groceries, Tobaco, Leather, Molasses, Harness and a thousand other articles of merchandise, at city prices. These goods are all new. If you wish to save from 30 to 50 per cent., you should patronize this old experienced and reliable firm. They sell for Cash only, and keep no books. We cheerfully commend them to all our readers, and feel satisfied of the fact, that they sell goods at city prices. You will be convinced by pricing their goods. You need not go to other markets to make your purchases.

**Shingles! Shingles!**

Twelve Thousand good sawed Shingles are offered for sale by the undersigned, at reasonable rates, at Centre Hill.

5ap3t J. C. KEMP.

Of all the big blowing, we know of, in these parts, last Sunday night and Monday capped the climax. It blew hard enough to take the hair off a bald niggers head. It blew as the winds blow when navies are stranded and forests are rended. At Smith's, about 1 mile this side of Millheim, a part of a roof was blown from a small barn. On Saturday, 30, the weather was mild, with some rain towards evening; on Sunday there were occasional brisk showers of rain, and Monday was pretty cold, with pleasanter weather on Tuesday.

Mr. Baum wishes his friends to bear in mind, that his wine and liquor store has been removed above the Cummings house, where he will constantly keep the finest and best of every thing in that line.

Zeller & Jarrett have removed their drug store to the Brocherhoff house in the room lately occupied by Mr Lipton. This places these gentlemen in a more central and convenient locality for the people generally. Their new quarters are fixed up in magnficent style and none of our readers should miss calling to see them, when in Bellefonte. They have added a fresh supply of Chemicals and Dyes, and besides are among the most reliable and experienced men in that business.

## MURDER.

### Rumor of a Murder Committed Thirty Years Ago.

*Confession of One of the Murderers.*

The following, from the Lewisburg *Journal*, relates to a matter with which nearly all the Penns valley readers of the Reporter are familiar:

No doubt many of our readers will remember a rumor which was in circulation some thirty years ago that a man traveling on horseback through Penns Valley Narrows had been foully dealt with. The rumor was based upon the fact that the body of a horse was found some twenty rods from the pike which had apparently been knocked down with a cudgel and killed. The horse was found several days after he was killed, by some boys who were out gunning. Other circumstances connected with the affair caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood. Some half dozen of the citizens were soon after summoned to the spot, who reported that the case required a thorough investigation. A call was made upon the citizens en masse and a day appointed to make search for the body of the man supposed to have been murdered.

On the day appointed a number of men from Centre and Union counties repaired to the spot where the horse was found and set out in squads through the woods, and searched all day diligently but found nothing. They then concluded that if there were any grounds for their suspicions, and that a man had really been murdered, his body must have been sunk in a saw mill dam close by. Another day was appointed to let the water out of the dam.

On the night before the day fixed upon to let off the water, the gates were drawn by some unknown parties and the water let out. The feelings of the searching parties can only be imagined when the next day they found things in such a condition. Those who had given the matter very little thought and had ridiculed the idea of there being any cause for such apprehensions, at once changed their minds, and the excitement became intense. Search was, however, made in the mill dam, when fresh tracks were found that had no doubt been made the previous night by parties who had been wading through the mud, but no further developments were brought to light.

Various rumors were in circulation. Several parties were implicated in the crime, but as in most cases of this kind, the rumors were mostly, if not all, unfounded, and the occurrence was seemingly forgotten.

Some ten years ago, however, it was published in the newspapers in certain localities in this State that a man, who had been a former resident of this county, had confessed upon his death bed that he was one of a party who had murdered a man in Penns Valley Narrows some twenty years previous that date. This news created some little excitement at the time, but it soon also died out.

Within the last few days rumor has it, that a certain man moved to the west from the upper end of this county many years since, had lately died, and had confessed at his dying hour that he was one of the party who had committed the Penns Valley Narrows murder some thirty years ago, and had implicated three others. That they played cards (with the man they afterwards killed) at a tavern this side of the Narrows, and there discovered that he had a large amount of money, being a drover from Berks county; that they at once laid a plan to kill and rob him; that they followed him through the Narrows to the place near where the horse was found and killed him and the horse, and buried his body under the horse. After the horse was discovered they moved the man's body and sank it in the mill dam, and when the matter was talked of, and the citizens determined to let out the water out of the dam, he and the other parties implicated let out the water the previous night, and took the body and carried it several miles away, towards Brush Valley Narrows, and were the first on the ground the following morning to help search.

Our papers will doubtless in a few days contain a more complete history of the matter, but there are now so many rumors in circulation that we would not be surprised in the end to find that there is no foundation for the present exciting reports.

For the Reporter.

### Sewing Machine Sales of 1871.

As the sales of the different Sewing Machine Companies are, to a great extent, an indication of the value set upon each as of the popularity of the machines they manufacture, it may be to the advantage of the public generally, to carefully note the following statistics of the sales of the leading machine companies for the year 1871, which are taken from the sworn return of each company, made the receiver of license fees:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Singer M'f'g Com. sold | 181260 Mach. |
| Wheeler & Wilson m'f'g Co | 126626 " |
| Grover & Baker S. M. Co. | 50638 " |
| Weed S. M. Co. | 39655 " |
| Howe M. Co. (Jan. 1 to july 1) | 34010 " |
| Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. C. | 30127 " |
| Wilson S. M. Co. | 21158 " |
| American B. O. & S. M. Co. | 20121 " |
| Domestic S. M. Co. | 10397 " |
| Empire S. M. Co. | 2965 " |

By the above the Singer seems to be the "King" of them all, and it certainly is the best. Call on *Mr. Messinger*, or at Zimmerman Bros & Co., in Bellefonte, and see them.

For the Reporter.

### From the Loop.

CHURCHVILLE, April 1st, 1872—Hon. F. Kurtz—Dear Sir.—I have just been informed, through a reliable source, that on next Thursday a corps of Engineers, under the charge of Mr. Worrel, a practical Engineer, will coumence at Milroy station to examine a route through the Seven Mountains for the contemplated rail road, known as the Willow Grove and Burns Spring R. R.

If a practical route can be found, (of which there is not the least doubt,) the road will belocated at once and operations commence at the earliest possible period. We feel proud that we of the Loop will have a railroad in proximity to the village of Churchville. If such is the fact, of which there is not the least doubt in my mind, we will, in all probability, be successful in getting a post-office, for which we have labored hard, but have been denied it by radical authority. We have made every effort in our power, by using all honorable means to get a post-office established at Churchville, but the radical influence at Centre Hill has induced the Post Master General to believe that we are unworthy that favor being conferred on us—being regular copperheads, and unworthy his notice. To change the subject, I would say for the gratification of those who think that all who live in the Loop are ignoramuses, that we have living near Churchville a child, not yet two years old, that can sing two tunes very correctly, namely, "Little Brown Jug," and the "Rock that is higher than I." She sings with as much earnestness as though she was a professor of music. AMOR.

For the Reporter.

### Did You Hear Anything Drap.

BELLEFONTE, PA. March 29th 1872.—Mr. Fred. Kurtz.—Dear Sir:—We have carefully read Mr. Bartges' letter in your last. He speaks at length about telling "the truth," and seems to assert that he can tell the truth as well as Mr. Zimmerman "or any other man." He says, further, "that the people of Centre county can well see that the American Sewing Machine is the best" and that "Mr. Zimmerman knows it to be a fact."

Now, we know that the people of Centre county "can't see it" in that light, and we know too, as stated in our former letter, that Mr. Z. admits no such fact, and that he took the American to his house to get it out of the way in the store.

We have two of the seventy-five dollar American Machines, now, that we have repeatedly offered at fifty-five dollars each and cannot get purchasers for them at that price.

But, in order to inform Mr. Bartges, and the people of Penns Valley, generally, which machine is the best, we will just mention the number of machines sold by each company in 1871, which is as follows: The Singer Manufacturing Company sold 181,260 machines, while the American B. O. and S. M. Company sold only 20,121 machines—Showing that 161,139 more Singer machines were sold than American.

This statement is taken from the sworn returns of each company, made to the receiver of license fees, and is therefore, correct. We sold in this county, from April 1st 1871 to the present date 150 Singer Machines and will give the names of the purchasers in our next. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the proof of the best Sewing Machine is the immense number of sales.

In accepting our challenge for a sewing match *Mr. B.* shows a little of the white feather, by asking us to come to Madisonburg, as we stated expressly in our former letter that we would sew with him anywhere west of Miles, Penn and Haines townships, and as Madisonburg is in another Singer agent's territory we would not be justified in going there.

But we will stick to our former offer and will name Centre Hall as a suitable place for the contest. Mr. B. also brags about beating our agent at Jas. A. Sweetwood's in Potter township. In answer to this, we will state that the Singer that was on trial at Mr. S's, was not in working order as the slack thread-pin in the needle bar was out of place, which escaped the notice of Mr. Messinger, untill it was too late. Hoping that Mr. B. fully understands the meaning of the eleventh commandment, and that he will make it suit to meet us at Centre Hall, we remain, Yours very truly,

ZIMMERMAN BROS & CO.

### POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.

Supervisor.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1871. | Jacob Spangler. | DR. |
| March 25th | To order on G. Grossman | $185,54 |
| " " | To cash at audit | 75,00 |
| " " | 23rd 1872, To amount of duplicate | 862,00 |
| | | $922,54 |

Contra CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 23rd 1872, | By tax exonerations | 21,92 |
| " " | " By labor | 523,13 |
| " " | " By services | 110,00 |
| " " | " By cash | 148,00 |
| " " | " By order to successor | 134,49 |
| | | $922,54 |

Supervisor.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Goodhart, | | DR. |
| March 25th 1871, | To an order on J. Emerick | $ 55,47 |
| " " | " To cash at audit | 67,65 |
| March 23rd 1872, | To amount of duplicate | 408,55 |
| | | 531,67 |

Contra CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 23rd 1872, | By labor | 412,98 |
| " " | " By exonerations | 3,75 |
| " " | " By services | 100,00 |
| " " | " By cash | 14,94 |
| | | $531,67 |

Overseer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Lee, | | DR. |
| March 25th 1871, | To order | 370,30 |
| March 25th 1871, | To cash (Hoffer) | $ 40,00 |
| March 23rd 1872, | To amount of duplicate | 781,27 |
| | | 1191,57 |

Contra CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 23rd 1872, | By expenses | $692,48 |
| " " | " By services | 45,00 |
| " " | " per. centage | $ 39,06 |
| " " | " exonerations | 6,12 |
| " " | " paid Dr. Neff | 7,00 |
| " " | " cash | 56,05 |
| " " | " keeping Wilson Quick | 81,15 |
| " " | " P. H. Van Valzah, M D | 6,00 |
| " " | " J. T. Black, M. D | 14,50 |
| " " | " order to successor | 244,21 |
| | | 1191,57 |

Overseer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. C. Keller, | | DR. |
| June 5th 1872, | To balance on H. Dashers duplicate | 216,89 |
| March 23rd 1872, | To amount of duplicate | 546,41 |
| | | 763,30 |

Contra CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 23rd 1872, | By vouchers | 602,61 |
| " " | " By services | 40,00 |
| " " | " By per centage on 760,30 | 41,04 |
| " " | " By order to successor | 79,65 |
| | | 763,30 |

Auditors Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 23rd 1872, | To cash received from township officers | 363,00 |
| | Contra CR. | |
| March 23rd 1872, | Exonerations for 1871 | 4,75 |
| " " | " Dr. P. Neff medical attendance | 101,25 |
| " " | " Fred Kurtz (printing) | 16,50 |
| " " | " Auditors 1 day each | 6,00 |
| " " | " clerk 1 day. | 2,00 |
| " " | " Room rent, | 1,00 |
| " " | " Sundries | 50 |
| " " | " paid Hosterman overseer for 1872 | 70,00 |
| " " | " D Gilliland | 50,00 |
| " " | " Pead Wm. Harkins for keeping and attending Mrs. Moyers and child during illness | 111,00 |
| | | 363,00 |

We the undersigned have examined the above accounts, and certify to the correctness of the same.

W. W. LOVE, JAS. M'CLINTICK,
J. D. MURRAY, Auditors.
WM. A. KERR, Town-clerk.

LICENSES.—

Notice is hereby given that the following applications for License have been filed to April session, 1872.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. Johnston & Sons | Hotel, | Bellefonte bor |
| Wilkinson & Grice | " | " " |
| Michael Howard | " | " " |
| Edward Fehy | Restaurant | " " |
| H. H. Stone | Saloon | " " |
| Fred Smith | Restaurant | " " |
| John Anders | " | " " |
| A Baum | Wholesale Liquor | " " |
| Jacob Rutle | " | " " |
| Henry Jacob | " | " " |
| Thomas Loughery | " | " " |
| Helen Hirshler | Restaurant | " " |
| Wm. Brown | " | " " |
| Daniel Garman | Hotel | " " |
| Dewning & Yeager | Rest. | " " |
| George Taylor | Hotel | Unionville bor |
| Daniel R. Boileau | " | Milesburg bor |
| T. M. Hall | " | " " |
| Jno Spangler | " | Potter twp |
| Charles Smith jr. | " | " " |
| Martin Leitzell | " | " " |
| Gotlelb Hagg | " | Spring twp |
| Joseph P. Mulson | " | " " |
| Jeremiah A. Sankey | " | Snowshoe " |
| Robert J. Haynes | " | " " |
| Joel Kling | " | Marion twp |
| William Robb | " | Walker " |
| Alfred Kreamer | " | Penn " |
| Rebecca Musser | " | " " |
| Elizabeth Kuhns | " | Liberty " |
| John Limbert | " | Haines " |
| C. A. Faulker | " | Philipsburg bor |
| J. L. Bumgardner | " | " " |
| Montgomery Brewer | " | " " |
| Robert Lloyd | " | " " |
| S. Smith | Wholesale Liquor | " " |
| Jno Beezer & Bro. | " | Benner twp |
| Joseph Peters | Hotel | Harris " |
| Patchell & Miles | " | Huston " |
| Jno C. Mason | " | Rush " |
| Martin Murphy | " | Burnside " |
| James Redding | Hotel | Snow Shoe twp. |
| Frank Hutton | Restrurant | Philipsburg bor. |
| Catharine Foust | Hotel | Potter twp. |
| George Miller | " | Haines twp. |
| Elias Miller | " | Miles twp. |
| J. B. Butts | " | Bellefonte Bor. |
| Harry Kline | " | " " |
| Martin Dolan | " | Boggs twp. |

JOHN MORAN,
March 27th 1872. Clerk of Sessions.

Shoemakers, leather dealers, grain dealers, dont fail to read the advertisement of your old friend A. Sussman. If any one delights to please people by selling cheap it is our old and good natured friend Sussman.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Monday the 22nd day of April, 1872, the following property, viz:

All certain frame dwelling house 2½ stories high, 66 feet in front and 26 feet in depth, situate in the town of Centre Hall, Potter twp., on a lot or piece of ground on the north side of Church street, adjoining lot of Wm. P. Shoope, on the north, an alley on the west and Church street, being 40 feet in front, on Church street, and 60 feet in depth. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George B. Harpster.

ALSO:

All those 2 certain lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Howard, Centre county, Pa., one thereof being at stone corner, near Main street, thence along said street, south 59½ degrees, west 50 feet to post, thence along an alley 33½ dagrees, west 13 2-10 per. to post, thence along an alley 29½ degrees, east 50 feet to post thence by lot of said Jacob Meese, 30½ dagrees, east 14 2-10 per to place of begining containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a two story house, stable, and other out-buildings, the other thereof bounded on the north by lot of Jas. Butler, on the west by the estate of Buttler, on the south by lot of Jacob Meese, and on the east by public road, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Meese. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office Bellefonte, Mar. 29th, 1872.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1872:

1st. The final account of Isaac M. and Jacob S. Carter, administrators of Joseph W. Carter, late of Potter township dec'd.

2nd. The account of the administration of Alexander Shannon, and John Ross, administrators of the estate of Samuel Harpster, late of Potter townspip. Centre County, dec'd.

3rd. The account of John B. Leathers, executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Leathers, jr., late of Howard twp., deceased.

4th. The guardianship account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Laura V. Alexander R. minor children of Robert and Laura Morton, late of Ferguson twp. dec'd.

5th. The first and final account of Jacob R. Bower, jr., guardian of Emeline Harper minor child of Henry Harper, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

6th. The guardianship account of Wm. Keller, late of Potter township, deceased, who was guardian of Wm. K. Foster, as filed by John H. Keller, and D. W. Keller, administrators of William Keller, deceased.

7th. The guardianship account M. T. Millikin, guardian of John R, and W. S. Keys, minor children of Thomas C. Keys, deceased, as filed by James Millikin attorney in fact for the executors of M. T. Millikin, dec'd.

8th. The account of William Meyers, administrator of all and singular, the goods chattles, rights, and credits which were of George Meyers, late Spring township, dec'd.

9th. Account of James Oliver, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits of John Baily, (lunatic), late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

10th. The account of Simon Long, administrator of Mary Long, late of Howard twp., dec'd.

11th. The account of Henry M. Meek, and Mary A. Miller, formerly Mary A. Cooper, admirstrors, of Andrew W. Cooper, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

12th. The account of James P. Coburn, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights, and credits, which were of Henry B. Mussina, late of Haines twp., deceased.

13th. The partial account of Jesse L. Test, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Booth, late of Rush twp., dec'd.

14th. The account of George W. Brumgart, administrator of Henry Tressler, late of Patton twp., dec'd.

15th. The account of Daniel Brumgart, guardian of M. M. Earhard, minor child of Jacob W. Earhard, deceased, late of Miles twp.

16th. The account of George Alexander, administrator of Barnabus Shipley, deceased, late of Union twp.

17th. The account of A. C. Geary and Adam Decker, administrators of the estate of David Hoffman, late of Marion twp., dec'd.

18th. The account of William Garbrick and Samuel J. Garbrick, executors of John Garbrick, late of Marion township, dec'd.

19th. The account of John H. Neidigh, administrator of John Neidigh, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

20th. The first partial account of John T. Ross and George W. Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of David Ross, late of Harris twp. dec'd.

21st. The account of Samuel Gramley, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights, and credits, which were of Jacob Gramley, Sr., late of Miles twp., dec'd.

22nd. The third partial account of George Livingston, executor of Henry Vandyke, late of Bellefonte, dec'd.

23rd. The administration account of Henry Heaton, administrator of William B. Krise, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.

24th. The account of Jacob Leitzell, jr. administrator of Jacob Leitzell, late of Penn twp., dec'd.

25th. The account of David Rhoads and John Irvin, jr., surviving trustees, under the will of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte.

26th. The administration account of John Weaver, administrator of David Weaver, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

27th. The account of Jacob Strohm, guardian of Daniel and Susan Kerr, minor children of Daniel Kerr, late of Potter twp., dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON,
REGISTER.

### April Court—Grand Jurors.

Philipsburg—John Hanick
Walker—Henry Beck, E Markle
Benner—Geo Dale, H L Harvey
Boggs—S Pletcher, A Fetzer
Rush—Robt Stevens, Peter Siegfried
Spring—Jess Stewart
Snowshoe—A Campble
A Moon—J L Gray
Bellefonte—C M'Cafferty, Simon Harper.
Union—Wm H Smith
Worth—W V Beckwith
Gregg—S G Herring, Jacob M'Cool
Potter—Jno Hosterman
Liberty—Jno Buckly
Burnside—G P Zimmerman
Howard—E Glenn, J W Hall
Miles—Sam'l Gramly

### Traverse Jurors—4th Monday, 22nd April.

Philipsburg—H Jones
Haines—Sam'l Burrell, Geo Bright, Thos Motz, J H White
Milesburg—Wm Baird, M Irwin, Wm H Adams
Patton—John Hicks, G Baizer, Jonas Stine
Howard—B F Holter, Mich Confer
Gregg—John Rishel, David Barges, Jno Grove, Joseph Smith
Bellefonte—John Heffer, S A Bell, Geo A Bayard, A Mullen, John Meese, C Fryberger, Wm K Adams, I Mitchell
Benner—Geo Johnstonbach, A Garbrick
Burnside—Geo Viedeffer, J R Beck
Huston—Thos Barsons
Worth—J G Jones
Spring—A Stewart, J S Swartz, J M Furey, A Miller
Potter—Peter Keller, D Fleisher, Geo Emerick
Miles—H Fidler
Halfmoon—T M Way
Liberty—D Bitner, J Dehaas
Marion—Jno Holmes
Curtin—Jno Dehaas
Harris—Wm Lytle
Snowshoe—J A Wolf
Penn—Chr Alexander

### 2nd week—29th April.

Snowshoe—J Gunsalus
Potter—A Koch, Joseph Gilliland, I C Boal
Ferguson—W Garner, S Gass, P Keichlein, J Gates
Liberty—L Everhart
Rush—J White, W Asky T J Batchelor
Haines—G B Stover
Worth—McAlarney
Harris—Jno Meyer S Gardner
Philipsburg—A Atherton A J Graham
Bellefonte—H D Yerger S J Cook
Penn—S Ard
Taylor—T Dougherty S Worner
Spring—J L Rockey
Benner—Wm Tibbens
Milesburg—J B Thomas O Ayers
Boggs—John Curry Wm Smith S
Charles M H Mackey F M Coy
Miles—S K Foust Jonath Kramer
Gregg—S Harter
Unionville—Jno Bing.

A STERLING ARTICLE.—Nature's Hair Restorative. So clear, so fragrant, so efficient in restoring gray hair and keeping the head healthy. Ask your druggist for it. See advertisement. ap6.2t

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.
White Wheat $1,40, Red 135....Rye.....75.....Corn 60.....Oats 40.....Barley 65. 70.....Cloverseed 5,50 .....Potatoes 40. Lard per pound 9.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 25.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 15.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.
White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65..... Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 10.....Butter 20... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

New Clothing Store

I. L. Reizenstein

in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
*GEORGE O'BRYAN,*
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
*SOFAS, LOUNGES,*
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
*REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.*
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

A. SUSSMAN

in lower room, No. 1, Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
*OAK and HEMLOCK LEATHER, HARNESS LEATHER,*
Kips and CalfSkins,
of French and City Finish.
STRING LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Raw Hides BOUGHT AND SOLD.
*Trunks and Valises*
OF ALL KINDS.
FURS---Red Fox, Mink, and all kinks of Furs Bought.
Clover and Timothy Seed
bought and sold. WHEAT, OATS and all kinds of grain sold.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheim ap5.tf.

The Champion of the World.

The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing *Machine*—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplcity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the latest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine, which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

☞The following reasons are given why this is the best family machine to purchase:

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do; hemming from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding, gathering, and sewing on at the same time, ruffling, quilting, &c., better than any other machine.
2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted than any other machine.
3. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a felling as by hand.
4. Because it will embroider over the edge, and making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.
5. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.
6. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases, and the like, are sewed over and over.
7. Because you can quickly raise or lower the feed to adapt it to thick cloth.
8. Because you have a short, deep bobbin, by which the thread is constantly drawn from the centre, making the tension even and does not break the thread.
9. Because the presser-foot turns back, so the cloth can be easily removed after being sewed.
10. Because the best of mechanics pronounce it the best finished, and made on better principles than any machine manufactured. It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.
11. Because it is two machines in one—a button hole working and a sewing machine combined.
12. Because no other machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in No. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Remember, it is to last a lifetime, therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best. This machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on any other machine; besides doing every kind that all others can do. The American or Plain Sewing Machine does all that is done on the combination except button-hole and overseaming.

The American does not rely upon "antiquity of invention" nor upon reputation won when Sewing by machinery was in its infancy; but the fact that it embodies substantial improvements upon the many old machines in market, and has decided advantages over all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, Madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, musick boxes &c. I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, PA.

### RULES

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The Democracy of Centre county Penn'a in county convention met, *Resolved* that the following *new rules* be adopted for the future government of the party in said county:

1st. The elections for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday in August, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and continuing until five o'clock P. M.

2nd. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the county committee for such district, and two other democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board, shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted *viva voce*, by the democratic voters present at the time.

3rd. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the last general election voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the persons voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle, no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructins concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of votes together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instruction voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

7th. Whenever from any district, qualified democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be, report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the *yeas* and *nays*, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the *yeas* and *nays*, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Convention, to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the Convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In Convention a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination; and no persons name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the *sixth* ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

11. If any person who is a cadidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing, or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment the nominat on shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention, that any candidate put in nomination, has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him or any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled; and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Miles township, in said county, on Saturday the

### Little Laughing Baby.

Little laughing baby!
Smiling all the day,
Like the sparkling sunshine
Or the flowers in May;
Like a merry elfin,
Or tiny, fairy fay.

Like a wavelet gleaming
'Neath a moonbean bright;
Like a star-ray beaming;
On a frosty night;
Of my heart the life-spring,
Of my eyes the light.

Little cooing baby!
Sweetest, precious pet,
With thy lips of rose-leaves,
And thine eyes of jet;
Had I to live without thee
My sun of life would set.

### Farm, Garden and Household.

SPEAK SOFTLY TO HORSES.—No man must speak loud to any of the horses, or in the stable where they are. Horses of good blood are nervous, and loud, excited conversation is felt by every horse in the stable who hears it. Excited words addressed to one horse are felt by every other horse who hears them, and keep them all nervous and uneasy.

WEANING LAMBS.—The Canada farmer gives the following suggestions in regard to weaning lambs: "When separated from the ewes, lambs should be placed in a field as distant as possible from them, so as to be out of reach of their bleating, and they will become contented and thriving. The pasture to which the lambs are put ought to be somewhat better than that to which they have been accustomed, yet not luxuriant, and if ewes and lambs can be turned into it together for a week, and then taken away, the lambs will not then fret so much as would be the case were they removed to a field that is strange to them."

BRAN FOR POULTRY.—It must be remembered that bulk as well as nutriment is important in poultry feed. A distension of the digestive organs stimulates their activity; and, besides, the hulls of grain serve in the bowels as vehicles to convey effete and waste matter out of the animal's system. Bran contains some of the most nutritious parts of the grain, too, and the very elements of which eggs are largely composed. A mixture of half wheat-bran or shorts and half cornmeal is better than the latter clear, excepting when the object is fattening. In making poultry-dough in winter, never use water; but if skimmed milk can not be afforded, moisten the meal sufficiently by mixing with boiled turnips, beets, mangolds, or carrots, mashed. These are too watery alone, but are just what is needed with meal, and help to give the diet the desired bulkiness.

WHAT SHALL WE FEED WITH.—In many parts of the country the cry for fodder for cattle is distressing, notwithstanding the immense slaughter of almost everything fit for beef, and of many animals that were too poor for the market. Hay is from thirty to forty dollars per ton, or more than twice its usual price, in most parts of the Northern and Eastern States. If it were not for the abundance of corn it would be much higher. At present prices, corn is a much cheaper feed than hay, and ought to be used largely with it, either boiled or steamed or ground into meal. It takes about thirty-six bushels of corn to make a ton, worth at present prices not far from twenty-seven dollars. Corn is cheaper than hay, pound for pound, in most parts of the country, and is very much more valuable in its elements of nutrition. Fed with hay or straw, it will make those costly articles spend in the best manner. Corn is universally distributed, and is within reach of every one who has animals to feed. It is much better to invest in it than to pinch cattle at the last end of the foddering season, and turn them out in thin condition. Cattle in good condition the first of May will be in great demand, for the stock has been greatly reduced in anticipation of a hard winter and dear hay.—*Detroit Home.*

IT IS WELL TO HAVE SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.—As a rule, there is too little thinking done by farmers. They think of their "hard lot"—of the isolated life they lead, and nurse the belief that every man's (in other vocations) hand is against them. We like the course of the Waltham Farmers' Club, Mass., which has published the following topics for thought and discussion at its meetings during the year. Other clubs ought to imitate it. It will help men to concentrate their attention and observation, and think with a purpose. Here is the programme for discussion in 1872:

The results of farming in 1871, and what has been learned that will be beneficial to the future.

Has the importation of foreign breeds of cattle, horses, and other stock been a benefit to the community?

Trades and trade unions; their influence on the business of the community. Would a combination of the farming interests be a benefit to their general prosperity?

Woodland and forest trees; their advantages or disadvantages to the farm and community.

Farm and farmers; what are the indications of good farming?

Swine and poultry; best breeds of each, and the best method of keeping and feeding, and the profit and loss.

Fruits and vegetables; proper time to gather, and the best way of preserving them.

Milch cows; feeding and management in regard to health and the production of milk.

The raising, feeding, and training of horses for speed, road, and farm work.

TRAVELING STONES.—Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous travelling stone of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an ironey nature. When distributed about the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately began traveling toward a common centre, and there hudle up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to the distance of three and a half feet, being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a foot to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore. "Rolling stones gather no moss."—*Scientific American.*

MEMORIAL OF UTAH WOMEN AGAINST POLYGAMY.—A memorial to the President and United States Congress, signed by more than 500 apostate Mormon and Gentile ladies, against the admission of Utah as a State, has been forwarded to Washington. The document contains a history of the polygamic life, and speaks of the oppression of the Mormon leaders and the dangers to the law-abiding population which would result from admission. The memorial states that the women of Utah must either be consigned to the tender mercies of Brigham Young and his co-dignitaries, or leave the country; and prays that Congress by its action may not compel either. A delegation of women will probably go to Washington to work against admission and in favor of anti-polygamic law to protect the women from the Church leaders.

A TERRIBLE murder, committed under peculiar circumstances, is reported from Dayton. A German farmer, evidently a lunatic on some point of religion, read the Bible, accused his wife of witchcraft, co-operated with her in murdering their children, then joined with her in prayer, and finally strangled her to secure her going to heaven.

ASHES.—Spread ashes early in spring on grass or wheat, for corn or potatoes throw some handful in the hill at planting. Coal-ashes are worth but little on light soil, and but little more on heavy soil, except to loosen the texture.

### Items of Interest.

A CALIFORNIA farmer lost 8,000 sheep by a late storm.

THE people of New York devour 1,200 bushels of flour a day.

CHOLERA is committing its ravages among the swine of Illinois.

THE Minnesota Legislature has eighteen Scandinavian members.

THERE are in Iowa 7,825 public schools, attended by 341,938 scholars.

THE police of New York made 1,312 arrests during the past week.

ST. LOUIS claims an increase of 40,000 in population since the last census.

AN Illinois farmer has just finished his husking. He had only 450,000 bushels of corn.

THE total sum contributed by England towards the Chicago relief fund was £162,000.

THURSDAY, April 4th, Fast Day in Massachusetts, by the Governor's appointment.

THERE were 440 births, 156 marriages, and 591 deaths in New York city during the past week.

IT has cost one Chicago man six years of time and $37,098 43 in money, to procure a divorce.

THE coal beds of Missouri are said to cover an area 2,700 square miles, mostly in the northwest.

THE time for the Texas Republican State Convention has been changed from June 11 to May 14.

DURING 1871 there were seventy-six horses in this country that trotted their mile in 2.30 or less.

THE wheat crop of North Georgia is said to be immense, and promises to be one of the best ever harvested

THE Wisconsin Assembly have passed a bill requiring scholars and teachers of public schools to be vaccinated.

A TWO legged being at Knox College, Illinois, covered a dog with turpentine and set fire to him a few days ago.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., has been exulting over some prize lambs, eleven months old, with wool sixteen inches long.

A PHILADELPHIA ward official is under arrest for selling the official record of the election in 1871 for waste paper.

THE Grand Duke Alexis goes to Rio de Janerio direct from Havana, and thence to China via the Cape of Good Hope.

IN France, the manufacture of matches sustains 25,000 workmen, and 7,000,000 of francs are invested in the business.

A YOUNG man in Lancaster, Penn., has been fined for uttering two oaths, the penalty being sixty-seven cents for each.

THE population of Montreal proper; according to the census recently taken by order of the corporation, is 117,784.

THE sentence of death on Domingo Giral, a member of the Cuban Chamber, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

ALLEN W. Thurman, son of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, lost his left hand by an accident with a patent corn-husker, a few days ago.

THE Waterloo Cup, won last year by Lord Morgan's famous hound Master McGrath, was won this year by Mr. Brigg's Bed of Stone.

CAPTAIN BENNAM and four sailors of the schooner *Minnie Bell*, were drowned while attempting to land freight at Point Sal, California.

TWO of the Paris communists were convicted of incendiarism. One was sentenced to death, and the other to imprisonment for life.

A YOUNG man, convicted of an outrageous assault upon a woman, was publicly whipped in Toronto, receiving twenty-five lashes.

THE Federal Council of Switzerland has sent secret agents to watch the movements of Italian revolutionists on the Piedmontese frontier.

FOUR Professors of Bonn University have been formally ex-communicated by the Archbishop of Cologne for rejecting the infallibility dogma.

RETURNS from all but two towns in New Hampshire give Straw 38,702; Weston, 36,361; Cooper 552; Blackmer, 441. Straw's majority, 1,348.

IT is reported that England and Uruguay have come to an open rupture, and that all friendly relations between the two nations have ceased.

SEVENTEEN thousand bushels of wheat, 19,600 bushels of corn, and 19,000 bushels of oats, were destroyed by fire in a Buffalo N. Y. elevator.

THE Montgomery (Mass). Guard, Ninth Regiment, have issued a challenge to drill for the national championship, and for from $500 to $1,000.

THE revolutionists in Mexico have sustained defeat at several places. It is reported that Diaz is not dead, but has quitted the country in disgust.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for all workmen in France to labor one hour extra and devote the proceeds to liberating the territory from the Germans.

THE French Assembly rejected a proposal to build a temple to Jesus Christ as a testimony to a belief in God, necessary for the national regeneration.

SEVERAL cases of cholera have occured among the forces of Gen. Bourebires, now on their return from a victorious campaign against the Looshias in India.

A WISE writer in a Washington paper declared that every imposter, "if he be only shrewd enough," can dupe the New York public, which nobody can deny.

A HORRIBLE trunk mystery has turned up at Wheeling, West Va. By the accidental breaking of a box at the railroad depot a mutilated human body was disclosed.

ONE thousand Apaches lately on the reservation are now on the war-path in Arizona. General Crook has started for Tonto Basin with friendly Hualapais for scouts.

Mr. Dillon, of New York, is at Washington urging the passage of a law making the penalties for the publication of obscene literature more severe than they now are.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* estimates the total product of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1871 at 8,456,206 tons. The anthracite product was 17,685,501 tons.

SO fatal has mining become in the coal districts of England, that one person in every three who are engaged in it is said to die annually. This is a fearful percentage.

IT is reported in Paris that the French government has demanded of the American government instruction relative to the French arms affair but the report is not well founded.

EMANUEL SHAFFNER, of West Hanover, Penn., has been convicted of the murder of his first and second wives, and John Sherlock, by poisoning. A motion will be made for a new trial.

THE Commission of Pardons in Paris, having rejected the appeals of Fedel, Questel, and Girard, the three communists convicted of murdering hostages' they were shot at Satory.

WITHIN the last six years drunkenness has greatly decreased in Sweden, and one great cause of this admirable reformation is said to be the substitution of Friday for Saturday as pay day.

ANDREW J. GARVET, it is said, is about to institute legal proceedings against William M. Tweed for the recovery of $20,000 for frescoing, plastering, and beautifying the Metropolitan Hotel.

OUT of forty-eight National banks in Boston nineteen are shown to be deficient in their reserves by their reports of February 27 last. Of the fifty-one New York banks twenty-four are deficient.

A FARM is advertised for sale in Farmington, Ct., for no portion of which any deed was ever given, it having remained in the same family for 232 years, ever since the original purchase from the Indians.

IT is stated that the earnings of the united railway companies of New Jersey, for the year 1871, were three millions above expenditures, a sum sufficient to pay interest upon the bonds and a dividend of ten per cent. to the stockholders!

THE Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee fixed upon April 10 and Worcester as the time and place for holding the State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

A BILL was introduced in the Missouri Senate, which practically abolishes the death penalty by leaving the mode of punishment to the jury so far as to allow them to decide whether the prisoner shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

THE Erie President hauled down his flag, with very little show of fight and the war is over. Jay Gould tendered his resignation. General Dix, the new President, and the newly elected board of directors are now complete masters of the field.

THE village of Greenbush, near Albany, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Samuel Fargue, a dissipated fellow, shot his wife dead, attempted to shoot his daughter, and then committed suicide by hacking his throat with a rusty old knife.

PRESIDENT BAEZ is again powerful in San Domingo. He has retaken two towns and executed the revolutionists, numbering seventeen. Baez has now 800 men, and intends to attack Cabral, who has 2,000 men but no funds nor ammunition.

THE payment of two millards of the war indemnity, together with the interest to date, on the remaining three millards, has just been completed at Strasbourg. This gives France entire control of six departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires.

### New York and Erie Railroad.

Gen. Sickles, who was the head and front of the attacking party on the Gould administration of Erie, tells how it was done as follows:

"I was first employed against the Erie managers in 1869, while at the bar. On the 1st of December, when I had occasion to return to the United States, I met in Paris the principal representatives of the foreign stockholders, outside of the Heath and Raphael combination. I advised them as to what I thought they could do, but did not then undertake anything, not knowing how much time I should have, and not feeling at liberty to take such a responsibility. On reaching Washington I laid the matter before the President, and suggested that it had public importance in its relations to the national credit, and to all American enterprises requiring capital from Europe; in fact it was intimately connected with the development of the resources of our country. I told him the interest I felt in the matter as a New Yorker, and the mortification every American Minister was compelled to feel at the reproaches constantly thrown in his face. I presented all these considerations to the President, and asked him to let me stay here three months and see if I could not upset this Erie Ring, and put the management of the road in the hands of such men as would inspire confidence among those whose confidence we sought. The President said, "Try it; you can have three months." He also promised me all the help he could give me consistently, and he has given it, and without his aid I could not have succeeded. After this interview with the President, and not till then, I undertook this matter. I asked for three months; and the work is accomplished, and I have 12 days left. This statement shows how absurd is the story concerning the Atlantic and Great Western Road. I have never mentioned this road to any one, and while I selected every one of the new directors, they will say that I have said nothing to them on the subject of the Atlantic and Great Western. I have received a letter from Mr. McHenry, who represents this road, in which he says he would not accept a consolidation with the Erie Road on any terms the latter would offer—that he has more faith in his own road than in the Erie. Which is right, the Erie people can judge for themselves; I am not a railroad man. They are connecting roads, both having broad tracks, and naturally desire convenient running arrangements with each other. The trouble between the two roads has been that the A. & G. W. people keep their engagements, while the Erie people have made engagements and kept them only when convenient. It is natural, therefore, that the managers of the former should co-operate with Erie stockholders in desiring a change. I do not believe they had any other motive. The influence of this change will be felt in both continents. In England it will not only restore confidence in the credit of this country, but will tend to create a more friendly feeling toward us than has recently existed."

THE TICHBORNE ESTATE.—The family seat of the Tichbornes, made so very famous by a would-be heir, is in Hampshire, and there is a very curious story about a custom of almsgiving which prevails there. When Lady Mabella, wife of Sir Roger de Tichborne, knight in the time of Henry II, was lying on her death-bed, she besought her loving husband, as her last request, that he would grant her the means of giving to the poor such charitable bequest in a dole of bread to be distributed to all who should apply for it annually on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Sir Roger, her husband, readily acceded to her request by promising the produce of as much land as she could go over in vicinity of the park while a certain brand or billet was burning; supposing that, from her long infirmity, (for she had been bedridden some years,) she would be able to go round a small portion only of his property. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where being deposited on the ground, she seemed to receive a renovation of strength, and to the surprise of her anxious and admiring lord, who began to wonder where this pilgrimage might end, she crawled around several rich and goodly acres. The field which was the scene of Mabella's extraordinary feat retains the name of "Crawls" to this day.

QUEER BIRDS.—They must have queer birds in Winfield, Iowa, according to one of our subscribers, who writes: One of our neighbors had an old gobbler that got on a nest and wanted to sit there. After he had been on the nest about a week, Mr. Lee, his owner, procured some eggs and set him, just to see the result. After the gobbler had set four weeks, and no turkeys appearing, Mr. Lee broke an egg to see what was the matter. They were all spoiled, and so he broke Mr. Gobbler's nest up and wouldn't let him go on it again. After a few days he laid himself down and died. He had either set himself to death, or had died of a broken heart, when he found his labor lost. Another neighbor had a hen that was setting near a large family of little pigs. Her nest and eggs in some way getting destroyed, she turned her attention toward the little pigs, and would try to gather them under her wings, much to the annoyance of the pigs' mother. When the pigs got so that they could run round, the old hen would run after them, and be perfectly distressed because she couldn't keep up with them and keep them together.—*Bright Side.*

MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS.—A curious dispute has arisen in Strasbourg. The question at issue is whether the language of the plays shall be spoken in French or German. Naturally enough the people wish the talk to be in French, the tongue they can all understand; but the Governor thinks it due to the dignity of Prussia that the language heard on the state of Elsass should be German. A compromise has been suggested by the fact that a French company is to act in Metz. It is supposed that they come and play once a week in Strasbourg, and that on other nights the pieces shall be performed in German. The people of Strasbourg are understood sullenly to assent to this arrangement, and to intend simply to leave the theatre empty when they cannot hear French in it. By way of conciliation, the Governor promises to give them an occasional Italian opera. But the back of the citizens of Strasbourg is up, and they demand that if opera is sung at all it shall be sung in French.

JAPANESE AUCTIONS.—Japanese auctions are conducted on a novel plan, but one which gives rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in America. Each bidder writes his name and bid upon a slip of paper, which he places in a box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.


[From the Brooklyn Eagle, Feb. 9th.]

### A Great Advertising House.

On Printing House Square, at the junction of Park Row, Nassau and Spruce streets, facing the recently raised "Pinkling" Statue, and "vis-a-vis" to the Post-office in process of erection, stands a large five-story stone building, occupied on the ground floor by the New York *Times*. In the first story is the establishment of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, a visit to which will repay the curious. Our country has developed many remarkable phenomena. Scarcely one hundred years old, we have made such rapid progress in arts, sciences, manufactures and agriculture, that we can contend for equality with most of the older nations, and point with pride to many branches in which we excel all others. In no one department has such marked superiority been displayed as in our management of newspaper advertising. There are within a fraction of seven thousand newspapers published in the United States and Canada, printed in many languages, to accommodate our cosmopolitan population.

To reach all these, if it be desirable to do so, is an immense work. Imagine an advertiser, possessed of some really meritorious article, which he desires to bring to the notice of these 40,000 people. Writing them 40,000 letters, 1,000 letters to them, the postage alone on which would be $20, merely to learn their various rates of charges. Then the printing (or writing would be worse) of 7,000 slips containing his advertisement; then the examination of 7,000 papers to ascertain whether the article had been inserted; then the payment (if credit should be granted by the publishers) of the bills, necessitating fifty more for postage stamps, and $140 more for check stamps; then, in the event of carelessness on the part of the proprietors of the various papers, the necessary correspondence to straighten up matters; time and time lost in correspondence, and some idea may be formed of the benefits conferred upon our merchants by reliable advertising agents. There was a time, and not many years ago, when advertising was regarded as an innovation upon sound mercantile principles. The argument was, "If that be a good thing, why business without advertising, and why should not the son? That he meant to treat every customer just right, and so build up a sound business; that if he got but one new customer each day, he meant to keep him, and his friends would be drawn into dealing with the store, because the customers were honestly dealt by." It is true that the basis of all remunerative business must be "honesty." In the long run, "honesty" is the only paying principle. But why should not the merchant treat two customers as well as he treats one? If, then, there be any plan by which two customers can be induced to deal with a merchant in place of one, that plan is worth more than the former one, by as much profit as is realized by two over one. Beside, the influence of two is greater than that of one customer. We assert the following fictions as the basis of our plan. Many instances can be pointed out of direct and immediate benefits resulting from newspaper publicity. There are many items to be considered in which two customers can be induced to deal with a merchant in place of one, that plan is worth more than the former one, by as much profit as is realized by two over one. Beside, the influence of two is greater than that of one customer. We assert the following fictions as the basis of our plan. Many instances can be pointed out of direct and immediate benefits resulting from newspaper publicity. There are many items to be considered in which two customers can be induced to deal with a merchant in place of one, that plan is worth more than the former one, by as much profit as is realized by two over one. Beside, the influence of two is greater than that of one customer. We assert that judicious advertising has better than doubled Conestoga wagons or stage coaches for travelers; no lady sighs for the good old days of hand-sewing; no farmer uses (except in Berks Co., Pa.) wooden plows; no defaulter curse the lightning, and the maker of soothing syrups writes his name in every baby linen in the country by the means of the press. The advantages resulting from advertising are too well understood in these days to need any argument. It is our national character to push commerce; to bring buyer and seller into acquaintance and thus benefit all. There are only two ways of advertising: either by personal attention or by committing it to the hands of a reliable agent. Even in our cities the aid of an agent is beneficial; but when it is desired to embrace the country in the work of advertising, the agent becomes indispensable. But few persons are acquainted with the extent of this business, as carried on by this firm. A stroll through their office will be interesting, and we ask the attention of our readers while we visit the various points in various rooms. The door of entrance is on Park Row. After ascending the first flight of stairs you are ushered into the mail-room. There, every day, are brought the mail-bags for the firm, from every quarter of the continent. Seven thousand papers are disgorged from these bags in this country; it matters to the benefit of the advertisers, because this firm can make the best terms; the money is always sure when-ever it is earned and wanted. To the cashier's right is the book-keeper, and to the left the city advertising superintendent. Beyond these openings is a long row of desks, each one occupied by the head of one of the many departments. Here is the City Department, also for circulars and the packing of electrotype cuts to be mailed or expressed. Here sit the editor and assistant of the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER AND PRINTERS' GAZETTE.

This publication is attended with a large expenditure of money and much labor. Its statistical department embraces matters of vital importance to all who are engaged in advertising. It tells of the "media" where are thrown millions of money, and accuracy is indispensable. Next to these editors sits the proof-reader; two messengers and extra hands are always waiting hereabouts. There are in all about forty persons engaged in this advertising agency. Every man has his own work to attend to, and it is ample enough for ordinary industry. Toward six o'clock the mailing department grows extremely lively. All letters are copied, and often there are 4,250 reports of stamps used in a single day. There is what is called "The Museum," into which are crowded tons of newspapers, awaiting future reference, after waiting the proper time for the verification of advertisements, are thrust in here and then sold. The receipts from this depository are believed to cover the amount expended for postage.

The City Department, so called from its receiving orders for city papers only, is a very important branch of their business. Here, the firm of John Hooper & Co., at the time of its consolidation with George P. Rowell & Co., had upon its ledger over 300 consumers in the city —bankers, insurance companies, brokers, merchants, and others—and these, united with the large number of good names who were patrons of the latter house, gave to this beautiful adjunct prominence. These customers find so much occupation in their monetary affairs, that they consider the space for attending to their advertising, and having the fullest confidence in the house of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., they committed these matters to their attention. The smallest advertisement receives the same attention as the largest. It is the many drops which make the fertilizing rain; the many rays which make the sunlight to fructify the fields, and attention to the details which ensures a profitable business. There is no hurry, jostling, overlooking or overcharging here. As a clock moves along, perfect in all its parts, and shows the correct time, so the regularity introduced by this firm brings order out of what would else be inextricable confusion. The last department which we will visit at this time is called The American Printers' Warehouse.

It is located in a room specially set apart for the purpose, and is stocked with all the materials needed for a complete printing office. Out of town publishers can be supplied with presses, cutters, type, inks, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest market rates; thus obviating the necessity and expense of a visit to New York, where, if they did come, they might be unacquainted with the first hands of supply. There is not only a saving of time, but largely of money, because the extent of the firm's purchases, and their prompt cash payments, enable them to sell at the lowest figures. It is this department which affords such accommodation to newspaper publishers, because, as a full stock is always on hand, a supply of needed materials can be immediately forwarded. Thus, this agency benefits publishers and advertisers, and deserves the prosperity which has attended it from its incipiency. In these several rooms are collected the printed thoughts of seven thousand master minds, who write from every standpoint, and which, like the Sibylline leaves, must be properly read to enable one to grasp the great mission work of the American Press.


### UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Conkling's resolution calling upon the President for information as to recommendations for office made by Senators from certain States was taken up and debated. Mr. Tipton's amendment to include the Senators from all the States, was voted down by a vote of 29 to 21. A motion to lay on the table was also voted down, but an amendment to include Indiana was carried, and as amended the resolution passed. The Chicago Relief bill was discussed.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay $190,000 prize-money to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, was passed.

In the Senate the Chicago Relief bill was taken up, and after some debate the bill as reported by the Finance Committee was passed—yeas 20, nays 17. The Tariff bill was then taken up.

The Bayfield and St. Croix land grant bill came up on the question of non-concurring with the House amendments, which after some debate were laid over and ordered to be printed. The Tariff bill was debated.

The bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors or their widows, to acquire homesteads on the public lands, was taken up and passed. The Senate resumed discussion on the Tariff bill, and after some talk, put tea and coffee on the free list by a vote of 35 to 13.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wood, of New York, moved to suspend the rules so as to have the House pass a resolution calling upon the Treasurer of the United States to take instant means to relieve the public want of a circulating medium. There being a cash balance of $124,868,745 in the Treasury, The House refused to suspend the rules.

The House, after adopting a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the case of Dr. Howard, a citizen of the United States, who has been transported by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to a penal settlement on the coast of Africa, resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, which was amended and passed.

A resolution making the fiscal year commence on the 1st of January was adopted. A petition, signed by 4,000 persons in California, asking for the enfranchisement of women in the Territories and the District of Columbian, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was reported by the Committee on Commerce authorizing the appointment of shipping commissioners, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen on American merchant ships, and for the protection of seamen. The House in committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, defeated the amendment giving the Pacific Mail Steamship Company $1,000,000 as a subsidy for carrying the China and Japan mails by a vote of 92 nays to 87 yeas. An amendment prohibiting employees of the department acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims within two years after leaving office, was agreed to.

In the House a bill was introduced to incorporate the Asiatic Commercial Company, and to facilitate commerce between the United States, China and Japan. It elicited considerable debate, and was finally tabled by a large majority. The Chicago Relief bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up, and after a long discussion was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House in Committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, appropriated $29,548,797.

NEW YORK WEALTH, TAXATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.—The census tables of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness, just completed, place the total assessed value of the real estate in the State of New York at $1,532,720,907, and the assessed value of personal property $434,280,278. The true valuation of all real and personal estate in the State is given at $6,500,841,264. The total of taxation exclusive of national, for the last year, was $48,388,627; divided as state, $8,720,156; county, $15,162,761, and town and city $44,727,591. The true valuation of real and personal estate in New York County is placed at $3,480,268,700, or more than half that of the whole State. The six counties of Albany, Erie, Kings, New York, Rensselaer and Westchester comprise almost three-fourths the wealth of the whole State, or in the aggregate, $4,768,372,529. Kings is given at $700,000,000. The other five range between $140,000,000 and $165,000,000 each.

A KNOWING INSECT.—A correspondent of a New York paper relates a touching instance of insect instinct as follows: "I found a cockroach struggling in a pail of water. I took half a peanut shell for a boat. I put him into it and gave him two wooden toothpicks for oars, and left him. The next morning I visited him, and he had put a piece of white cotton-thread on one of the toothpicks and set the toothpick up on its end as a signal of distress. He had a hair on the other toothpick, and there that cockroach sat a fishing. The sight melted me to tears. I never had to chew leather to get a soul; I was born with one. I took that cockroach out, gave him a spoonful of gruel, and left. That animal never forgot that act of kindness, and now my house is chock full of cockroaches."

THE TORTOISE OF THE GALLAPAGOS.—This huge quadruped swarms on the islands, and unless gobbled up by the buzzard-hawk in tender infancy, is supposed to die only by falls from precipices, or by the hands of visiting sailors. It feeds on fruits and vegetables. It stores in its pericardium and bladder large supplies of water, which it finds only at springs high up in the hills. In its journey to them it travels night and day, making four miles a day, by a speed of ten yards per minute. The female can only hiss, but the male when in her company bellows just to please her. The sailor who hears the sound is sure of finding two. Their hearing is very poor. They grow to the weight of a fat hog.

A DUN.—There is something touching in the ingenuity displayed in dunning their delinquent debtors which tradesmen own desperate sometimes display. Thus a hardware merchant in Knoxville, Tenn., declares in an advertisement that "a hardware business can no more be carried on everlastingly without money, than a dog can wag his tail when he has none." "My customers," adds the sufferer, "are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when he don't do any good?" A question which numbers of people may well ponder seriously. Our Knoxville dealer's patience has given out at last, and he talks ferociously of writs and constables.

A CURIOUS ARTICLE OF TRADE.—There is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size and in good condition will fetch a shilling (twenty-five cents) in the London market, and a dozen of extra quality are worth £1 ($5). You may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. They pay their way by catching insects.

IT is the opinion of *The Pall Mall Gazette* that the Prince of Wales, moved by the great popular demonstration on Thanksgiving Day, will hereafter be a good boy.


### A Sad Affair.

The boiler of a soap and candle factory in Cincinnati recently exploded, killing two men, B. Osthoffer and James Unzich. A piece of the boiler sixteen feet long and weighing 3,000 pounds, was blown a distance of nearly half a mile and killed three children, named Cora Cole, Alice Thornton, and Ella Forbus. The cause of the explosion is not known. Barney Osthoffer, engineer, who had been employed at the factory some thirteen years, was standing about twenty feet from the boiler when it exploded, and his body was horribly mangled; he leaves a wife and five children. James Unzich, a tank-tender, whose body was torn in pieces, also leaves a wife and five children. George Herlinger, an engineer, was seriously, though not dangerously wounded. He was sitting within a few feet of the boiler at the time. Lizzie Hoffman was struck on the arm by a piece of the boiler and slightly injured. Michael Spillman and George Harvey were slightly injured. The three children who were killed by the flying mass of iron were jumping rope half a mile distant, and so far off that the report could scarcely, if at all, be heard. There were two boilers in the battery that exploded, each thirty feet long and two feet in diameter, and were without flues. They were made originally of seven-sixteenths of an inch iron. They were eight years old, apparently strong, and were tested last fall with 350 pounds cold water pressure. Three hundred pounds had been used in the works, but of late the pressure has not exceeded 250. The boilers were used for supplying steam in tanking out lard for making candles. One piece of the boiler, about ten feet long, was blown upward and fell back at about the same place from which it started, burying itself several feet in the ground. The other boiler was hurled through the brick wall, a foot thick, and several feet of earth into Providence street, where it lodged. The boilers were in a skeleton shed in a court among brick buildings, and the roof offered but slight resistance. The adjacent property was but slightly injured. Two tanks were overturned, while other frail vessels were undisturbed.


NEW MATERIAL.—The latest invented building material is marbellized glass. It is said to require the closest examination to detect it from genuine marble. It can be made plain, white or variated, to suit any taste or requirement, and it is claimed that for ornamental house fronts, floors or pavements, the marbleized glass is superior to marble in durability. It will maintain its colors, they being indestructable. A patent on this invention has been taken out, and it is thought that the great cheapness of this marbelized glass, as compared with marble, will bring it into general use for house-fronts, floors and ornaments.


If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 588.

IOWA JURORS.—Sheriff Grebe, of Nebraska, was over in Glenwood, Iowa, the other day, where he attended a murder trial, wherein a man named Briggs, who was arrested near Schuyler, in Iowa, was on trial for killing two men named King and Palmer, three years ago. He found a number of the jurors boarding at the same hotel and eating at the same table with the defendant in the trial, and all publicly discussing the testimony and the merits of the case. One hundred witnesses were summoned for the defense.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention, as neglect oft-times results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief.—*Com.*

THE "DOMESTIC" has a self-adjusting take-up, which requires no change for different thicknesses.—*Com.*

JUST TAKES HIS BITTERS.—We heard a scedy-looking individual with an alarmingly red nose remark to a brother soaker that he had "jist had his bitters, but he did not mind taking another nip." His remark suggested a train of reflection. How was it, we asked ourselves, that the word "bitters" had grown to be a synonym for gin, whisky, rum, and other alcoholic stimulants, to which it was applied indiscriminately. Bitters, we reasoned, suggested the idea of a healthful tonic, not of a poisonous stimulant; something invigorating to the system, not an alcoholic irritant, full of fusil oil, producing present intoxication and ultimate insanity, idiocy, or premature death. Moreover, our idea of bitters was totally irreconcilable with "gin cocktails," "rum punches" and "brandy smashes," which, we are informed, are sweetened with sugar, and rendered doubly injurious with essences colored by means of mineral poison. This was bitter sweet with a vengeance. We mentioned this problem to a friend. He solved it by exclaiming, "Why, don't you know that most of these bitters advertised as sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c., are merely rum drams in disguise? Topers know it, if you do not. I must make one exception, however," he added, "and that's DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA BITTERS; there isn't a particle of alcohol or fermented liquor in it, and it is the best vegetable tonic and alterative in America."—*Com.*

A gentleman from Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros., proprietors of Phillip Allen's Print Works, R. I., were down to Bryant's Pond, recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sciatic rheumatism so suddenly, that he had to be carried from the pond to his hotel. A bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was resorted to, and he was out next day.—*Com.*

How are you to-day? I'm not feeling well, bilious and sick headache, have been looking around for a box of *Parson's Purgative Pills*, but our trades are all sold out.—*Country paper.*

For Dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—*Com.*

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the new famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. During that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, carbuncles, toothache, gout in its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.


### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

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|---|---|---|
| BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks | 12¼ | @ 13¼ |
| First quality | 13 | @ 12¾ |
| Medium quality | 12 | @ 12¼ |
| Ordinary thin Cattle | 10½ | @ 11 |
| Infr'r or lowest grade | 09 | @ 10 |
| MILCH COWS | $50.00 | @$80.00 |
| HOGS—Live | 06¾ | @ 06¾ |
| Dressed | 06¾ | @ 07 |
| SHEEP | 05 | @ 06¾ |
| COTTON—Middling | 23 | @ 23¼ |
| FLOUR—Extra Western | 6.20 | @ 6.60 |
| State Extra | 6.35 | @ 6.75 |
| WHEAT—Red Western | 1.67 | @ 1.68 |
| " State | 1.68 | @ 1.75 |
| RYE—Western | .92 | @ .95 |
| BARLEY—State | .80 | @ .85 |
| BARLEY—Canada West | .68 | @ .70 |
| OATS—Western | .55 | @ .58 |
| HOPS | 7 to 35 @ 65 | |
| PORK—Mess | 13.25 | @13.50 |
| LARD | 9 | @ .10 |
| PETROLEUM—Crude | 15¼ | Refined .28 |
| BUTTER—Ohio | .29 | @ .30 |
| Ohio W. R. | .29 | @ .33 |
| " Fancy | .34 | @ .36 |
| Western ordinary | .26 | @ .30 |
| Pennsylvania fine | .34 | @ .37 |
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